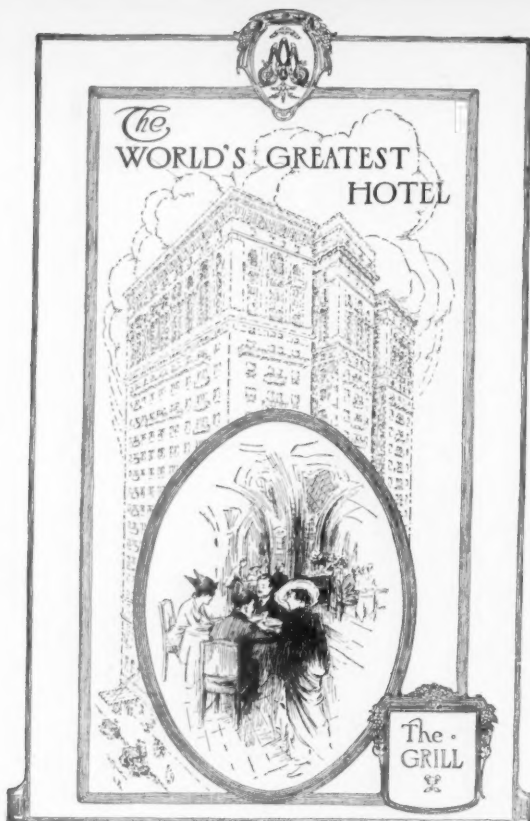


THE ROTARIAN

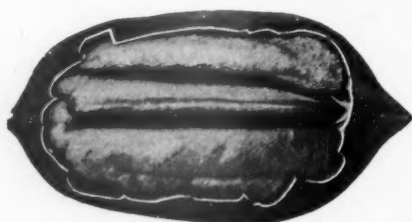




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A Classified Index Of Our ADVERTISERS *Read their Ads. Write to them*

	Page		Page		Page
Adding Machine Rolls		Furniture		Paper	
The Dudley Paper Co.	587	S. Karpen & Bros.	577	Douglas Wray Paper Co.	587
Advertising		Hair Cloth		Kalamasoo Vegetable Parchment Co.	581
Classified, Directory of	583	Geo. S. Cox & Bros. Inc.	561	The Dudley Paper Co.	587
Auto Accessories		Health		Paper Favors	
Allen Auto Specialty Co.	585	Shurtle's Albuquerque Sanatorium	565	Favor Paperwear Works	587
B. F. Goodrich Co.	585	Battle Creek Sanitarium	547	Pecans	
Champion Spark Plug Co.	551	Maurice Baths	565	Southern Edible Products Co.	Inside Front Cover
Landers Bros. Co.	585	The Kercher Baths	587	Pennants	
Taylor Instrument Companies	571	Hosiery		Kosmos-Art Co.	587
Bags, Paper, Cotton, Burlap		Chipman Knitting Mills	575	Periodical Publishers	
The Cleveland-Akron Bag Co.	583	Hotels		Kable Brothers Company	567
Banks		Buffalo, Hotel Statler	579	Printers	
Union Trust Co., Chicago	585	Chicago, Hotel Sherman	579	Kable Brothers Company	567
Baths		Cleveland, Hotel Statler	579	Publishers	
Maurice Baths	565	Detroit, Hotel Statler	579	Patterson Publishing Co.	569
The Kercher Bath Co.	587	New York, Hotel McAlpin	587	Chapple Pub. Co.	557
Beverages		New York, Martha Washington Hotel (For Women)	583	Reilly & Britton Co.	581
Cantrell and Cochrane (Ginger Ale) Dublin and Belfast	565	New York, Hotel Majestic	579	Radiator Covers	
Blank Books		Providence, Hotel Crown	587	The Allen Auto Spec. Co.	585
Irving-Pitt Mfg. Co.	567	Providence, Hotel Narragansett	587	Refrigerator Display Cases	
Book Publishers		St. Louis, Hotel Statler	579	Walrus Mfg. Co.	587
Chapple Publishing Co.	557	Syracuse, Hotel Onondaga	587	Restaurant	
Reilly & Britton Co.	581	House Furnishings		The Hof Brau Haus	579
Brass Goods		Moran & Hastings Co.	559	Rotary Jewelry	
Brass Goods Mfg. Co.	587	S. Karpen & Bros.	577	The Miller Jewelry Co.	553
Brokerage (Window Glass)		House Organs		Rubber Hose	
Johnston Brokerage Co.	573	Kable Brothers Co.	567	Electric Hose & Rubber Co.	581
Building Movers		Industrial Efficiency		Rubber Tires	
John Eichleay, Jr., Co.	569	Babson's Statistical Organization	581	B. F. Goodrich Co.	585
Burlap, Buckram and Webbing				Sales Registers	
Landers Bros. Co.	585			The Egry Register Co.	559
The Cleveland-Akron Bag Co.	583			Sanitarium	
Cash Registers				Battle Creek Sanatorium	547
National Cash Register Co.	549			Sanatorium	
Chemicals				Shurtle's Albuquerque Sanatorium	565
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.	559			Service Flags	
Cigarettes				U. S. Service Flag Co.	585-586
Murad	573			Soda Fountains	
Cigars				Walrus Mfg. Co.	587
Henry T. Offordiner	561			Spark Plugs	
Club Lockers				Champion Spark Plug Co.	551
Terrell's Equipment Co.	569			Steel Cupboards and Lockers	
Collections				Terrell's Equipment Co.	569
The United Mercantile Co.	567			Steel Products	
Compasses				John Eichleay, Jr., Co.	569
Taylor Instrument Companies	571			Store Fixtures	
Confectionery				Hugh Lyons & Co.	571
Paul F. Beich Co.	575			Walrus Mfg. Co.	587
Educational				Tailors' Supplies	
Combs Conservatory of Music	577			Geo. S. Cox & Bros., Inc.	561
Efficiency Engineers				Telephone Service	
Babson's Statistical Organization	581			Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	541
Jas. E. Morrison Co.	587			Thermometers	
Electrical Supplies				Taylor Instrument Companies	571
The United Electric Co.	583			Tire Cases	
Favors				The Allen Auto Specialty Co.	585
Favor Paperwear Works	587			Transportation	
Flags				Chicago & No. Western R.R.	563
U. S. Service Flag Co.	585-586			Chicago, Rock Island & P. R. R.	575
Flowers				Salt Lake Route	563
Florists' Section in Rotary	Inside Back Cover			Trans-Continental Freight Co.	563
Food Products				Tuberculosis Sanatorium	
Southern Edible Products Co.	Inside Front Cover			Shurtle's Albuquerque Sanatorium	565
Fountain Pens				Typewriters	
L. E. Waterman Co.	543			Remington Typewriter Co.	545
Freight Forwarders				Underwood Typewriter Co.	571
Trans-Continental Freight Co.	563			Underwear	
				Delpark, Inc.	561
				Vacuum Cleaners	
				The United States Electric Co.	583
				Wax Paper	
				Kalamasoo Vegetable Parchment Co.	581
				Window Glass	
				Johnston Brokerage Co.	573

**35,750 Copies
of This Issue
Were Printed**

Insurance	585
Mich. Commercial Insurance Co.	585
Jewelry	
The Miller Jewelry Co.	553
Labels	
Kehm Fietsch & Miller Co.	587
Ladies' Garments	
Alexander Wilkie	577
Lighting Fixtures	
Moran & Hastings Mfg. Co.	559
Lockers	
Terrell's Equipment Co.	569
Loose Leaf Systems	
Irving-Pitt Mfg. Co.	567
Magazines	
National Magazine	557
Mechanical Toys	
The American Mechanical Toy Co.	Outside Back Cover
Men's Wear	
Delpark, Inc.	561
Milk Bottle Caps	
Hagerstown Cap Co.	573
Municipal Publicity	
Rotary Club of Kansas City	555
Musical	
Combs Conservatory of Music	577
Office Appliances and Supplies	
Hugh Lyons & Co.	571
Irving-Pitt Mfg. Co.	567
Kalamasoo Vegetable Parchment Co.	581
L. E. Waterman Co.	543
Moran & Hastings Co.	Inside Front Cover
National Cash Register Co.	549
Remington Typewriter Co.	545
Taylor Instrument Companies	571
Terrell's Equipment Co.	569
The Dudley Paper Co.	587
The Egry Register Co.	559
Underwood Typewriter Co.	571



Percival G. Rennick (*The World Needs Rotary More Than Ever—an editorial*), member of the Rotary Club of Peoria, income tax Counsellor, is the governor of Rotary District No. 8.

Everett Spring (*A \$3,400,000,000 Tax-Gatherer*) is with the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce at Washington.

Newton D. Baker (*Forging the Invisible Armor*), Secretary of War in President Wilson's cabinet, is a citizen of Cleveland, and former mayor of that city. Secretary Baker has shown great appreciation of the efforts of Rotary to help in the creation of an army of splendid moral fiber as well as morale.

Raymond D. Fosdick (*Substituting Good for Evil Influences*), is the chairman of the War Department and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

John N. Willys (*The Coming Rulers of America*), member of the Rotary Club of Toledo, one of the leading automobile manufacturers of the United States, is the chairman of the committee appointed to raise the War-Camp Community-Recreation Fund.

Joseph Lee (*Fighting with the Spirit of America*), a citizen of New York City, is the president of the Playground and Recreation Association of America which has been designated as the organization to serve as a leader in the War-Camp

Community Recreation Work, outside the training camps.

James H. Collins (*Who Helps a Fighter Fight*), American magazine editor and writer, is editor of the Trade and Technical Press Division of the Food Administration, and is now located at Washington.

Guy T. Keene (*Catching and Canning Sea Chicken*) is the printer member of the Rotary Club of San Diego, of which he has been president.

C. L. Armstrong (*Selling North Americans Their Own Playgrounds*) member of the Rotary Club of Victoria, B. C., is the commissioner of publicity of that city.

F. W. Gordon (*The Scientizing of Acquaintance*) is the dentist member of the Rotary Club of Superior. This article was originally prepared by him as a paper to be read before his own club.

Murray Auerbach (*Health Conservation in War Time*) member of the Rotary Club of Little Rock, is the general secretary of the United Charities of that city.

Lyle Telford (*State Medicine*) is the physician member of the Rotary Club of Vancouver. This article is a part of an address before his club.

Wilbur Thomson (*Malaria Maligned*) member of the Rotary Club of Beaumont, is the City Bacteriologist of Beaumont.

THE ROTARIAN

Published monthly as the official organ of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, by the Board of Directors, at Mount Morris, Illinois, U. S. A., where it is entered as second-class mail matter.

TERMS. Subscription price: 15 cents the copy; \$1.50 the year in United States and Cuba, \$1.75 in Canada, \$2.00 in other countries. Advertising rates upon application.

Officers of the International Association of Rotary Clubs: President E. Leslie Pidgeon of Winnipeg, Man., Immediate Past President Arch C. Klumph of Cleveland, Ohio, First Vice-President Robinson A. McDowell of Louisville, Ky., Second Vice-President H. J. Brunnier of San Francisco, Calif., Third Vice-President Samuel B. Botsford of Buffalo, N. Y., Secretary Chesley R. Perry of Chicago, Ill., Treasurer Rufus F. Chapin of Chicago, Ill., Sergeant-at-Arms John Clifford Miller of Cincinnati, Ohio. **Headquarters: 910 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

Objects of the International Association of Rotary Clubs

1. To standardize and disseminate Rotary principles and practices.
2. To encourage, promote and supervise the organization of Rotary clubs in all commercial centers of the world.
3. To study the work of existing Rotary clubs and their value to their respective members and communities, and to clear the information thus acquired for the benefit of all Rotary clubs.
4. To promote the broad spirit of good fellowship among Rotarians, and among Rotary clubs.

THE ROTARIAN

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The Magazine of Service

Vol. XI, No. 6

Table of Contents DECEMBER, 1917

This magazine is not copyrighted and articles not specifically copyrighted may be reprinted; proper credit should be given

Message of This Christmas (<i>Frontispiece</i>) . . .	By Philip R. Kellar . . .	496
Christmas Message from President Pidgeon—Sacrificing for Principle—The World Needs Rotary More Than Ever—The Record Speaks Eloquent—Telephones and Telephone Manners	<i>Editorials</i> . . .	497
Aircraft—New Billion Dollar War Industry . . .	By Edward H. Causey . . .	503
A 3,400,000,000 Tax Gatherer . . .	By Everett Spring . . .	508
Loyal Service to the Soldiers . . .		509
Forging the Invisible Armor . . .	By Secretary of War Baker . . .	510
Substituting Good for Evil Influences . . .	By Raymond B. Fosdick . . .	514
The Coming Rulers of America . . .	By John N. Willys . . .	560
Fighting with the Spirit of America . . .	By John Lee . . .	566
The Golden Stile . . .	Reprint from <i>The Christian Science Monitor</i> . . .	515
The Great Outdoors and The Boy . . .	By Edward C. Bacon . . .	517
The Battle Cry of Freedom . . .	<i>A Popular War Song</i> . . .	519
Who Helps a Fighter Fight . . .	By James H. Collins . . .	522
Rotary Service Supper . . .	<i>A Chattanooga Idea</i> . . .	523
Uncle Sam—Master Builder . . .	By Robert H. Moulton . . .	525
Your Next District Governor . . .	By H. J. Brunnier . . .	528
Catching and Canning Sea Chicken . . .	By Guy T. Keene . . .	529
Selling North Americans Their Own Playgrounds	By C. L. Armstrong . . .	533
The Scientizing of Acquaintance . . .	By F. W. Gordon . . .	536
The Observation Car . . .	By A. Little Bird . . .	539
Personal Items about Rotarians		
Messages from the Districts and Recent Additions to Rotary Family . . .		542
What the Clubs are Doing . . .	By Correspondents . . .	546
You and Your Doctor . . .		550

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(Secretary I. A. of R. C.)

Philip R. Kellar, Managing Editor.

Frank R. Jennings, Advertising Manager

Editorial office: 910 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, U. S. A.

THERE WERE 35,750 COPIES OF THIS ISSUE PRINTED

The Message of this Christmas

By Philip R. Keller

O warring, biting, hate-filled world!
O world all bleared and sodden with the blood
Of countless victims of the wrath of war!
O world whose soggy, dark-red painted mire
Sucks down into its slimy depths each one
Who struggles not to keep his vision lifted higher!
Where hate has burrowed out the hearts of men
And throned itself within the stolen realm!
Where murder, rapine, lust, deceit and lies
Have been unleashed to prey, unchecked, on man!

O world, is this your purpose—this your fate?
Is this the end of all your promised glory?
Is there no power to save you from yourself,
To save where you have shown incompetence?
Is there no God above your fouling strife?
Is there no Truth to light your way from doom?
Is there no Love to serve you with great power?
No power to serve you with great love?
Is there no Christ to prove the love of God
And lead you, groping, from your swinish husks?

Ah yes, the gloom of earth's despair
Undims the light from that bright star
Which Wise Men saw in olden times:
That star which shines for every one today
And every day, when to his mind there comes
The thought that all mankind are brothers,
And every one the keeper of the others,
And every one in service for the others,
And all are children of one father
Whom they have learned to know is God.

And so the Christ is born today and every day
To those who let this thought possess their souls
And move to action with its gentle impulse:
That God made men to love and serve each other
So they might learn His holy purpose is
That they should love and serve their God.
Nor any creed or color, race or nation
May claim this Truth exclusively its own;
For to each heart in every clime and people
May come today, each day, the Truth which Jesus taught.

THE ROTARIAN

Official Organ of the International Association of Rotary Clubs

Vol. XI No. 6

EDITORIAL

DECEMBER, 1917

Christmas Message from Rotary's President

THE Christmas season seems to emphasize the fact that the times are out of joint. It is connected by history and custom with the proclamation of peace on earth and good will toward men; but after more than nineteen hundred years the nations of the world are engaged in a titanic struggle in which no law of right or love seems to check the progress of cruelty and passion.

It is not to be wondered that under the weight of the present affliction, unreflective people should ask if the promised peace had any foundation in the nature of things, or whether it was but the expression of a wish, the fulfilment of which is ever becoming more distant. It must be emphasized that this attitude, natural tho it may be, is based upon a serious misconception of the law of spiritual achievement.

Man cannot be the passive recipient of any new condition. The law of growth is the law of his life. It is because of this that man must struggle toward ends which he only partially understands. He gets a new gleam of light and under its spell he presses forward with his full strength, and only after he has hurt himself and others does he recognize that his view of the goal was only partial.

Within the limits of this statement we can read the history of the centuries. The acorn cannot grow into the oak without first bursting the shell which protected and preserved the principle of life. In a similar way every conception of life by which men live, must surround itself with a temporary embodiment in the form of institutions of society, and habits of life. Both thought and action must take on forms which preserve them for common use.

Each succeeding generation has its intelligent life awakened by the touch of those forms which the past has recognized and used. This results in a predisposition in their favor even when they have become inadequate for the spirit which they serve. They can only be broken or modified by the pressure of growing spiritual forces pressing outward from within. This is not to be condemned. It gives continuity to human history and places at the disposal of each individual the accumulated good of the past.

But on the other hand it means that there is no growth unaccompanied by growing pains. It means that every new birth is accompanied by its birth throes. It means that the promised peace is a universal fact which can only be realized in the fulness of the days. It means that the ultimate achievement of spirit will be at the end of a long and painful process.

Grant the reality of the law of growth, and it follows that peace and good will could not be given or received as a material gift, but must become humanity's possession as man learns to identify it with his own good.

Then, while there is a unity to the human race, it is not a mechanical unity. It must result from the essential oneness of human nature and the individual recognition of a common goal. But there are many different degrees of growth and self realization. One believes the past to be all sufficient, another treats it as a foundation on which the present and future must build. One holds a certain form to be essential, and another questions its validity, while a third treats all form as unessential. One nation believes that government should mould the general will, and another believes it should only express it as it is freely developed.

The result of it all is war and struggle and striving, between men and classes and nations. This, however, was not unforeseen by the world's prophets. Not only did the angel proclaim a Christmas joy, but the One whose advent they hailed said "I come not to send peace on earth but a sword." The former statement is for the ultimate achievement, the latter is spoken of the process. Men misunderstand when they confuse goal and process.

But let us never fear the result. Peace and good will are in the nature of things and can never cease to be the end toward which we strive. The men who are in the midst of war and hate still desire peace and good will, and shall never be satisfied until they are attained. Thru all the turmoil, love is gradually coming into the open. The confusion and pain which accompany the abandonment of love emphasize its value in human affairs.

Thru the ages an increasing purpose is running, and every battle, every wound, every fallen soldier and lonely heart, is bringing the world to its new and its Christian temper.

And because love is the deepest and most eternal reality within us, the Christmas proclamation must yet be realized. The author of Christianity found no way of accomplishing it but the cross, and it is worth great sacrifice on the part of those who are called by His name to carry forward the world's liberty and humanity's realization.—*E. Leslie Pidgeon, President I. A. of R. C.*

* * *

Sacrificing for Principle

THIS month the Christian world commemorates the nativity of the young Hebrew who, nearly two thousand years ago, gave to the world its most sublime example of self-sacrificing devotion to principle. Jesus of Nazareth sacrificed himself for the principles which he deemed dearer than his material life; he gave all when he offered this greatest possible proof of his conviction of the truth of his teachings; he practiced, to the utmost limit, that which he had preached; he gave his life that he might gain a greater life for himself and for others who might believe in his teachings and follow his example. And yet, may it not be said that it was not so much what he did as the spirit in which he did it, that counted most.

In the war-swept fields of Europe today thousands of men are following his example. They are offering their material lives in defense of principles which they count dearer than their material all. And with them it is not so much the things they are doing as the spirit with which they are inspired that really counts. The soldier who gives his material life that a grosser and more powerful material social structure may be reared upon his body, is adding little to the good of the world. The civilian who clings to his material possessions and habits is adding little to the joy of the world. "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing."

This point is emphasized clearly in "The Golden Stile," an editorial from the daily newspaper of the Christian Scientists, reprinted in this issue of THE ROTARIAN. Thruout that editorial the word "Principle" is capitalized; so used in Christian Science literature the word is a synonym for God.

Principle is a word commonly used, and frequently with not a very comprehensive understanding of its vital meaning. The dictionary is illuminating on this point—as it often is. The word comes from the Latin *principium*, meaning beginning, foundation. The primary definition of the English word is: "A source of origin; that from which anything proceeds; ultimate element or cause." Other definitions are: "A fundamental truth; a comprehensive law or doctrine; a rule (usually a right rule) of conduct consistently directing one's action."

We may be excused for drawing a parallel between the sacrifices to principle on Calvary and in the trenches, and the activities of Rotarians. In the growth of Rotary, great emphasis has been laid upon the development of

principles. That which has counted most in the growth of Rotary fellowship and activities has been the development of the idea that the primary cause of healthful progress is the understanding of and devotion to principles.


The principles of Rotary are essentially the same as the principles of every religion resting upon a spiritual foundation. They are absolute honesty, integrity of character, charity, faith in good, kindness, purity, consideration for the rights and feelings of others, business and social efficiency, fellowship, the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

In proportion as Rotarians have gained an understanding of and devotion to such principles, they have done many things that are good. But, after all, these activities are only effects. Good as they are of themselves, their greatest element of value comes from the spirit with which they are done—the willingness to make what seems to be a sacrifice for the sake of principle.

This is the spirit of understanding of and devotion to principle, and it is expressed in the Rotary precepts: SERVICE ABOVE SELF—HE PROFITS MOST WHO SERVES BEST.

* * *

The World Needs Rotary More Than Ever

PATRIOTIC duties are claiming the attention of every Rotarian, as a member of his club or as a citizen outside of it. The Rotary clubs of the United States have entered enthusiastically the campaigns for the selling of Liberty Bonds, the raising of Red Cross funds, and funds for dependents of soldiers and sailors, and many other movements connected with the war. Any American Rotarian can rightfully speak for the whole membership in America in pledging the energetic and loyal support of Rotary and all its members to every endeavor for the welfare of the Republic.

But while we are devoting our energies to bring victory for America and her Allies, either in the field of battle or by the support of those that are there, let us still remember that we have a mighty work to do in maintaining the standards of civilization that have been builded in times of peace.

In the fearfulness of war it is possible to lose sight of the ideals that it has taken generations to build.

Rotary has an unusual opportunity and at the same time a great duty in striving with all its combined forces to maintain the standards that have been reached and in preventing them from being broken down during this great crisis. It has taken ages to bring about the freedom and equality that we have in America. It has taken ages to bring about the kindness and generosity and fellowship that have found their greatest exemplification thru Rotary. Let us hold fast to what we have while we do our utmost for the nation and humanity.

The strength of Rotary is in the combined effort of all its members. Its officers will tell you that the Rotary club is just as strong as the individual units of the club are strong, that the club is just as active and useful to society as the individual units of the club are active and useful.

Rotary does not command. Its members cooperate. Rotary does not confine men's activity within narrow limits. In Rotary philosophy and Rotary endeavors, men develop in full freedom of thought. While every one must be influenced by his associations, each Rotarian is guided by his own conscience; and the work of each club is translated into such action and such endeavors as may be agreed upon by the majority.

The kindness and generosity of Rotary is better understood from the many splendid deeds of Rotarians and Rotary clubs than from written words. If we should analyze the deeds of Rotary, we would find its kindness and generosity to be the kindness and generosity of keen-minded,

energetic, strong men. There is no selfish advantage to be obtained in Rotary, but there is a great self advantage in development that comes from such association. Rotary shelters neither jealousy nor vanity. The clubs are more desirous of having good deeds done than in struggling for the glory of the accomplishment.

Let us keep Rotary and all that it means moving on. America and the whole world have more need of Rotary now than they have ever had before.—*Percival G. Rennick, Peoria, Illinois.*

* * *

War Recreation Work Proving Its Value



HE Rotarians of the 11th district who are active in War-Camp Community-Recreation work have issued a little folder of information that is a vivid commentary on the necessity for such a work and the great good that can rightfully be expected from it.

The bulletin discusses the work to be done at the training camps in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, and Oklahoma, located at Fort Riley, Fort Sill, and Fort Leavenworth, in cooperation with the Playground and Recreation Association of America. A brief reference is made to the work already accomplished in the way of providing centres in the communities surrounding the training camps and the following significant statements are made:

"German statistics show that in 129 modern battles, 79.4 per thousand were killed or wounded and 145 per thousand were incapacitated because of excess drunkenness, etc., indulged in by the men when they visited the communities adjacent to military camps.

"The number of men in the United States army who were incapacitated because of social vices during our trouble with Mexico range all the way from 115 to 218 per thousand. All social workers agree that men who seek low forms of amusement do so largely because there is not provided clean, wholesome recreation and the opportunity to meet the right people.

"Two pay days have past (at the 11th district training camps since the recreation work was started) with the distribution of 1,000,000 or more dollars by Uncle Sam and there is not a recorded case of drunkenness among the 12,000 or more men at the camp. The medical department reports from this number of men only 17 cases of social diseases during the period of thirty days."

* * *

What's The Answer ?



ECENTLY in a city without a Rotary club located very close to a city with a Rotary club, a daily newspaper published an editorial suggesting that a Rotary club be organized in its town. Among other things which this editorial said, were the following:

The Rotary club is composed of business men. The functions of a Rotary club are summed up in one word—talk. That is about all the members of the club do. The members of the Rotary club meet once a week at a luncheon. A committee on program has been appointed for each meeting, and also a talk master.

Members who are put on the program are obliged to get up on their hind feet and talk to the other members about something concerning the city, its welfare, its future, or its past, that all are interested in and that the speaker is presumed to be particularly well posted on, or to make his hobby, or to be violently opposed to, or something like that.

The Rotary club never takes any action. Its members simply talk or listen while others talk, and go away from the meeting afterwards with perhaps some new ideas, and anyhow a certain knowledge of how others think about certain things.

It is the best scheme for getting the men of a community together that was ever devised. The members always manage to get a lot of fun out of it and it serves to bring about better understanding about those who are most interested in the affairs of the city.

Each member pays as dues only the cost of his luncheon once a week. When a new business is started, some member of the firm, who wants to get acquainted quickly, joins the Rotary club. It is a good thing.


Is this a good description of your Rotary club?

It is evident that the writer of this editorial had a very slight acquaintance with Rotary and Rotary clubs and it is to be hoped that the Rotarians of the neighboring city corrected his misapprehensions when they went over to his town and helped organize a club.

The answer: We must educate Rotarians as to Rotary and then enlighten non-Rotarians as to Rotary.

* * *

Telephones and Telephone Manners

R. DASH was busily engaged working out estimates on a large and intricate piece of work. Across the table sat his chief clerk, with whom Dash conferred from time to time. The door to the private office was closed and instructions had been issued that they were not to be interrupted except on the most urgent business.

The door to the outer office opened and Mr. Blank hurried in. Paying no attention to the young lady who sought to deter him, he rushed to the private office door, jerked it open, and began speaking very rapidly:

"Hello, Dash! Say, I've got a car of cement I can let you have at ten per cent off the market price. Want it?"

And Mr. Dash, interrupted in the middle of a complicated calculation, laid down his pencil to talk civilly to the intruder.

You think that couldn't happen in a busy office in the United States? But it does happen every day and many times each day. It doesn't happen in exactly that manner, but the effect is the same. It happens when Mr. Blank picks up his telephone, calls Mr. Dash's office, insists upon speaking to Mr. Dash personally, and feels disgruntled if Mr. Dash doesn't drop everything at once and attend to his tale.

The American people are addicted to the habit of bad telephone manners. They have acquired the habit of being rude over the telephone in dozens of ways that they would never consider adopting in personal conversations. Blank, for instance, would never think of acting as the little story relates he did act. But Mr. Blank looks upon it as a matter of right that, when he calls Mr. Dash on the telephone, Mr. Dash shall drop whatever he is doing and give his entire attention immediately to Mr. Blank.

When using the telephone Mr. Blank seldom stops to consider that perhaps he is breaking into a very important conference, or interrupting a work of serious moment. He dislikes it if the young lady tells him that Mr. Blank is busy, and asks him to call later. He thinks that because he has the telephone in order to save time, he doesn't care to waste his time in calling several times before getting an opportunity to talk with Mr. Dash.

If he called in person at Mr. Dash's office, he would contentedly wait until Mr. Dash had completed the business in hand and was ready to see him. He doesn't think of how he may be wasting Mr. Dash's time by breaking in upon important matters and pushing them aside, half done.

The bad telephone manners habit has grown almost as rapidly as the use of the telephone has grown. Perhaps the phenomenally rapid growth of the telephone is responsible. At first the telephone was something of a curiosity, and a call over it naturally was given the right of way.

When there were only a few telephones in the city, the business man did not look upon it as a breach of good manners when some one used the instrument as a means to invade his private office, uninvited, and interrupt him in his work. It is likely that he never gave the matter any thought.

In less than fifty years the telephone has grown from a toy to a necessity. The extent to which it has been woven into the modern social and business fabric is illuminatingly shown by the annual report of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company (the Bell companies) for 1916. It required nearly seventeen years after 1876 for this concern to grow to 100,000 telephone instruments or stations; the half million mark was not reached until 1899; by the first of 1917 the Bell companies had 9,900,000 instruments in service; operated by nearly 20,000,000 miles of wire; earning a gross operating revenue of \$265,000,000; handling a total of 9,789,700,000 calls during the year—an average of nearly 30,000,000 for every day in the year, 100 calls per year for each of the hundred million men, women and children in the country.

The telephone has been a great aid in the development of modern business and the cementing into a closer fraternity, of modern society. If it were suddenly wiped out of existence, the resulting confusion and derangement in the business and social structure would be a tragedy. But the great value of the telephone does not justify the practice of bad telephone manners. No one who uses a telephone is justified in saying or doing what he would not wish to say or do if he were face to face with the other person.

* * *

War Limits New Industries

"The acid test for proposed new industries in the United States" is the way the National Chamber of Commerce describes the recommendation made by the Council of National Defense. The prediction is made that even more drastic action is possible. The recommendation is:

During the period of the war, any new enterprise or undertaking should be tried and justified by the test, "Will the men, money, and material applied best contribute in this way to the winning of the war?"

New enterprises which are not fundamental to the efficient operation of the country's necessary activities should not be undertaken. This will not result adversely upon business or conditions of employment, because every man and every resource will be needed during the war. All effort should be centered to help win the war.

* * *

Ideals

It is good to have ideals but—

We must get our ideals out of what now exists.

An ideal is a conception that exceeds a present reality.

Realities are not evils, but stepping stones to better things.

If we have a longing for something better, we are on the way to an ideal.

Ideals come from experience, vision, thought and courage.

We must make definition of our ideals so that they may serve as a guide to thought and action by ourselves and others.

Therefore the Rotary Code of Ethics.

Our business men are passing from the stage competition to a stage of emulation.

We are recognizing the utility of ideals.

How long will it take to make realities out of our ideals?

Time is relative.

It is enough if we just keep going.

Our progress may be slow, but our only deliberate halts should be to build bridges for posterity.

* * *

The November front cover of this magazine was made from a photograph taken by Rotarian Louis R. Bostwick of Omaha.



Type of airplane, of French design, of which the United States will build a large fleet for military service in Europe. This type has proved eminently successful in active service in France.

WHEN announcement was made by Secretary Baker of the War Department of the United States a few months ago that the Aircraft Production Board, an outgrowth of the Council of National Defense, would build 22,250 airplanes for use by the American army in France, the public clapped its hands and exclaimed:

"Fine! Oh, fine!!"

And then the public, with the serenity and complacency which the American public displays, sat back and, gazing into the clouds, waited for the airplanes to fly. A few weeks later when the airplanes had not flown by, that very same public began to wonder and then to ask questions.

The truth is that the Aircraft Production Board is going to build 22,250 airplanes and all of them will be sent to Europe. Some may go to Italy, and others to Russia, but most of them will go to France, and all, it is hoped, will sooner or later, fly over Germany and her allies.

Beginning at Bottom

Supplying the army and navy with guns and ammunition is an easy thing compared to the building of more than twenty thousand airplanes. When the United States declared war on Germany April 6, 1917, ammunition factories in this country had been running full blast for more than two years turning out every conceivable kind of fighting material except aircraft. It was a very simple matter to take over that production, or as much of it as was needed, or to enlarge the industries already established to meet the additional need for supplies.

But in the case of aircraft a very different and difficult situation presented itself.

There was practically no aircraft industry. There was one—and only one—fair sized factory and a few smaller ones struggling along, trying to produce aircraft. In 1916 the United States government bought only sixty-six planes of all kinds. So, plainly, in order to produce 22,250 airplanes within a reasonable time, a new industry had to be built up, mechanics had to be skilled in the new work, parts had to be standardized, and new sources of material had to be created. That is what the Aircraft Production Board has undertaken to do—a stupendous task—literally building up an industry to win the war.

Handicap after handicap was encountered and overcome by the board. For example there was no money in the industry. Congress had to come to the rescue and an appropriation of \$640,000,000 was made in one lump sum, while appropriations bringing the aggregate up to approximately a billion dollars have been made thru various items carried in other bills. It is estimated that if this war continues for another two years it will require a billion dollars a year for aircraft production alone.

Aircraft Board Formed

The National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, a board which has been in existence for several years but which has made little or no headway, was the first to sense the need of quantity production of airplanes. On April 10, four days after we got into the war, the committee recommended to the Council of National

Defense immediate steps for the production of aircraft in large numbers. A month later the Aircraft Production Board was announced, tho still in course of organization as it is today. Howard E. Coffin, a member of the Naval Consulting Board, was selected for its chairman, while two other men, Admiral David W. Taylor, chief constructor of the Navy, and Brigadier General George O. Squier, chief Signal Officer of the Army, were placed on the board in accordance with the law. There will be six other members of the board, two civilians, two Army and two Navy officers. Their names are now before President Wilson and their appointment is expected any day.

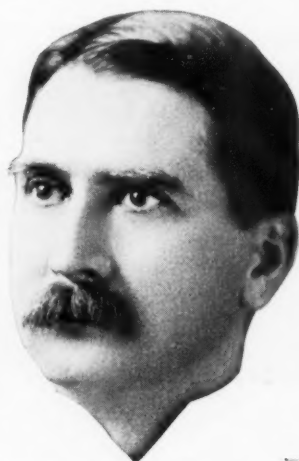
The members of the board at once started out with no thought of building fine, high-grade machines such as are used in Europe, but on the contrary, with the idea of building great numbers of planes capable of doing what is required of them.

The types which are building cover the entire range of training machines; light, high-speed fighting machines; powerful battle and bombing planes of the heaviest design; giant battle craft capable of the work of the Italian Caproni, the British Handley-Page and similar types. But immediately there arose this, the most serious, problem which could possibly face the board:

"How can there be quantity production, with no plants to produce?"

Then it was that the board started in upon its real work, that of giving the various industries an outline in advance of what was in view so that they would be in shape when the big drive came. They began by preparing the few aircraft plants in existence to get ready for standardization of parts.

They began to look around for skilled labor—not mechanics skilled in aircraft production, for there practically was none, but labor which could be quickly skilled in that class of work. New sources of supply had to be provided. They could not be found for they did not exist. They had to be created. The few concerns making aircraft were told to enlarge



*Admiral David W. Taylor,
Navy member of U. S. Aircraft Production Board*

their plants, and to get ready to produce, produce and still to produce. Steps were taken to interest new firms—firms new to the aircraft industry—such as manufacturers of automobiles, furniture, and pianos—for there is a great deal of high class wood work in the building of airplanes.

Work Well Under Way

The industry now is well under way. Weak companies have been bolstered up and extended, some of them to ten times their original size. New ones have been encouraged, and in more than fifty plants of all kinds in a dozen different sections

of the country parts are being made for American war airplanes. These factories, in some cases, are under heavy guard, while at others even the workmen themselves have been given no idea to what use their products will be put.

Some machines already have been completed, used mostly for testing purposes, while delivery for use on the battle front will soon begin. In addition American machines are being built abroad; approximately one-fourth of the number soon to be needed will be made in the allied countries. In that connection stress was laid upon the necessity for greatly developing and expanding the aircraft industry in the United States, all of the summer and most of the early fall having been devoted to essential groundwork.

And of all the aircraft that the board will play so important a part in building it will not even buy one machine. It has no power of purchase. Its capacity is purely advisory and one of stimulating production. The buying is entirely in the hands of the Army and Navy, but these two branches of Uncle Sam's fighting forces, as well as the industries engaged in supplying the planes or the parts, will be guided by the advice of the board.

Among the first to be ready are the machines which will be used for training purposes. Aviation camps have been established in this country and great dependence is placed upon the contribution of the United States to the personnel of the service. Coolness, judgment and self-



Photo Copyright by Harris & Ewing

Howard E. Coffin of Detroit, Chairman of U. S. Aircraft Production Board

reliance, as well as courage, must be possessed by the airmen, and there is the fullest confidence in the ability of America to produce young men having all these attributes.

The training camps are demonstrating that fact every day. And in addition to the camps here at which American students are being trained by experienced aviators from England, France and Italy, camps for American aviation students have been established in those countries, while many of the students are undergoing intensive training behind the several battle fronts.

Democracy's Fate in Air

It would be almost trite to dwell upon the part the aircraft built in this country will play in the war, even the veriest layman readily understanding the supreme importance of the service to be rendered. In a recent article in *The London Daily Mail*, which dwelt upon the part the United States will play in the war, it was said:

The fate of Democracy is hanging in the air. It rests with the United States to bring it down with her fleet of airplanes and hand it to the world.

The shifting of the onus of battle from the sea to the air is proceeding rapidly. Great Britain is preparing to launch a vigorous campaign in the air, much more vigorous than she contemplated a year ago, and Germany is said to be making feverish preparations to meet the United States "above the clouds" next spring.

Secretary Baker is enthusiastic over the prospects of a tremendous American air fleet. Here is the way he expresses his confidence that America will play her part and play it well:

When the nation's army moves up to participate in the fighting, the eyes of her army will be ready.

Within a reasonable time, considering the period for preparation, this country will send its first airplane to Europe. This airplane, from the tip of its propeller to the engine, machine gun and camera, will have been made in the United States.

There has been a remarkably gratifying response to the call for aviators. This country has an unlimited supply of young men possessing courage, self-reliance, good judgment, and decision, the things required in the air service. This service today is fitting thousands of Americans for flying.

No story of airplane production would



Photo Copyright by Harris & Ewing

Brigadier General George O. Squier, Army member of U. S. Aircraft Production Board

be complete without a word about the Liberty Motor, a purely American product with a romance almost inconceivable, to the average citizen.

One of the first problems which confronted the War Department and the Aircraft Production Board after the declaration of hostilities was to produce quickly a dependable aviation motor. Two courses were open. One was to encourage manufacturers to develop their own types; the other to bring the best of all types together and develop a standard motor. The necessity for speed and quantity production resulted in a choice of the latter course and a standard motor became the engineering objective. With the need for speed as an incentive, tools for building the first motor were made even before the drawings were finished, on the assumption that they would be correct.

Plans for foreign motors have been offered, but the Navy Department announces emphatically that the Liberty Motor has met every requirement in block tests and actual air trials and that there is no present intention of using any other. The motor develops one hundred and fifty horsepower and will carry the swiftest American plane at one hundred and thirty miles an hour.

How Motor Was Developed

Two of the leading engineers in the country, who had never before seen each other, were brought together at Washington and the problem of producing an all-American motor at the earliest possible moment was presented to them. Their first conference, on June 3, lasted from afternoon until 2:30 o'clock in the morning. These two engineers were figuratively locked in a room in a Washington hotel and charged with the development of a war airplane motor.

For five days neither man left the suite of rooms engaged for them. Consulting engineers and draftsmen from various sections of the country were brought to Washington to assist them. The work in the drafting room proceeded continuously day and night. Each of the two engineers in immediate charge of the development of the motor alternately worked a twenty-four hour shift.

An inspiring feature of this work was the aid rendered by consulting engineers and motor manufacturers who gave up

their trade secrets under the emergency of war needs. Realizing that the new design would be a government design and no firm or individual would reap selfish benefit because of its making, the motor manufacturers patriotically revealed their trade secrets and made available trade processes of great commercial value. These industries have also contributed the services of approximately two hundred of their best draftsmen.

The two engineers promised the government that, if given an opportunity, they would design a satisfactory engine before a working model could be brought from Europe. The American engine was actually produced three weeks before any model could have been brought from abroad. It was promised that this engine would be developed before the Fourth of July. Twenty-eight days after the drawings were started the new engine was set up. This was on July 3. In order to have the engine in Washington and in actual running order at the nation's Capital on Independence Day, the perfected engine was sent from a western city in a special express car. During the journey four men guarded the engine en route and personally attended to its transfer from one railroad to another.

Built at Twelve Factories

Parts of the first engine were turned out at twelve different factories, located all the way from Connecticut to California. When the parts were assembled the adjustment was perfect and the performance of the engine was wonderfully gratifying. This in itself demonstrated the capabilities of American factories when put to the test and when thoroughly organized for emergency work of this sort.

One of the rules outlined at the beginning of the designing work was that no engineer should be permitted to introduce construction which had not been tried out and found satisfactory. There was no time for theorizing. The new engine is successful because it embodies the best thought of engineering experience to date. Not only did this country furnish ideas thru celebrated consulting engineers, but the representatives in the United States of England, France and Italy cooperated in the development of this motor. Thirty days after the assembling of the first engine preliminary tests justified the government in formally

accepting the motor as the best aircraft engine produced in any country. The final tests confirmed faith in the new motor in every degree. Both the flying and altitude test of the new motor have been eminently satisfactory. One test was conducted on Pike's Peak, and one of the motors, in an airplane, broke the American altitude record in a recent flying test.

Value of Standardization

In designing the motor, non-essentials and complexities were consistently discarded, and the standardization of parts materially simplifies the problem of repair and maintenance. Spare parts will be promptly available at all times.

It is possible to build the new engine in four models, ranging from four to twelve cylinders, and under the standardization plan now worked out an eight-cylinder or a twelve-cylinder motor can be made, using the same standard cylinders, pistons, valves, cam shafts and so on. This will make the question of repairs back of the lines a comparatively simple matter. The parts of wrecked engines will be interchangeable and a new engine may be assembled from the parts of the wreck.

The standardization of the motor does not mean that there will be no change in it during the war. There will be continuous experimentation as new types and improvements develop at the front and new ideas are born of war experience and emergency. If the motor can be improved it will be improved, but as the motor stands today it is a wonderful success.

The government is sometimes asked why it does not adopt the successful British or French high-powered machines and manufacture them. It is explained that British and French machines, as a rule, are not adapted to American manufacturing methods. They are highly specialized machines, requiring much hand work from mechanics, skilled by years of work of that kind. It would require a year or more to teach American manufacturers and their mechanics to build such highly specialized airplanes.

I cannot close this article without saying something about the three men who are responsible for overcoming the first

stages in this great complex problem of aircraft production.

Members of the Board

Every mechanical engineer has heard of Howard E. Coffin, vice-president of the Hudson Motor Car Company. He was selected by Secretary Daniels as a member of the Naval Consulting Board which gives expert advice on the problems of defense which the Navy is working out. He was named for this post by the Society of Automobile Engineers, of which he is a former president. Mr. Coffin is an expert on engines and motors, and he has had an active and unusual career. He holds a degree of mechanical engineering from the University of Michigan, a token of practical accomplishment on his part in the development of the motor car industry. He is largely responsible for the success of standardization in that industry, one of the things he insisted upon from the first in the building of airplanes.

Admiral Taylor, according to *Sea Power*, the official organ of the Navy League of the United States, is the foremost naval constructor in the world. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1885 at the head of a class noted for the number of brainy men it contained. The multiple he achieved at the Naval Academy is the highest on record at that institution. After graduation he studied naval construction at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, England. His achievement at that institution in competition with picked men from all parts of the world paralleled his record at Annapolis. His work as naval constructor for twenty-eight years has been conspicuous.

The accomplishments of Brigadier General Squier are no less noteworthy than those of Admiral Taylor, tho in an entirely different field. General Squier carries a degree of Ph. D., from Johns Hopkins University, conferred upon him in recognition of his services as an army signal expert. He is looked upon in army circles as the most competent signal officer in the service. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in June, 1887. Since the United States entered the war he has been promoted to be a Brigadier General, which promotion places him at the head of the Signal Corps of the Army.

A \$3,400,000,000 Tax Gatherer

By Everett Spring

DANIEL C. ROPER, a South Carolina tar heel, is the man who will collect the nearly three and one-half billion dollars in taxes which Uncle Sam has levied upon his people for this year. As commissioner of Internal Revenue, he is charged with the collection of all Internal Revenue taxes and enforcement of the revenue laws.

Roper was practically commandeered for the place, resigning a ten year position at a salary of \$7,500 a year as a member of the Tariff Board to take the position for four years at a salary of \$6,500.

Roper has made a big place for himself in official Washington and is recognized as a thoroly alert and capable man and one of the most energetic workers in the service of the government. He possesses those master qualities—human sympathy, common sense, good judgment, an unlimited capacity for sustained labor, and a genius for organization. His tact has become proverbial in official Washington.

Roper's first position of importance in the American Capital was that of chief statistician of the cotton division of the Census Bureau. He held this place for a long period, during that time also making a thoro study of the tariff.

When Oscar Underwood of Alabama was a member of the House and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he made Roper clerk of his committee. Roper continued to serve in this capacity until he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General shortly after President Wilson's first inauguration.

During the campaign for the re-election



Photo by
Harris &
Ewing.

*Daniel
C.
Roper*

of Mr. Wilson, Roper resigned his official position and went to New York to work for the National Democratic Committee. After the election, President Wilson appointed him a member of the Tariff Board.

When it was seen that the work of the Internal Revenue Commissioner's office would be tremendously increased, Commissioner W. H. Osborn felt that a younger man should undertake the work, and after canvassing the country, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo selected Roper.

The work of the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department is always of great importance but under the new war revenue act this importance will be greatly increased. The bureau will be called upon to collect about \$3,400,000 annually or four times as much as in the past year. It is estimated that 7,000,000 returns from individuals, corporations, etc., will be handled by the bureau. Under the old law, the bureau received approximately 800,000 returns annually or about

one-ninth as many as it must handle under the new law.

Commissioner Roper is a good public speaker without having had much occasion to display his ability in this line; a firm believer in the doctrine that the same qualities in a man which make him respected and liked by business associates are the qualities which make him loved at home. He is gentle and has much of the courtly manners of the old south but in spite of his gentleness and courtesy, he is determined that there will be no slackers among the children of Uncle Sam who are obligated to pay taxes under the war revenue act.

Loyal Service to the Soldiers

The spirit with which our soldiers leave America, and their efficiency on the battle fronts of Europe, will be vitally affected by the character of the environment surrounding our military training camps.

—Woodrow Wilson, President, U. S. A.



Photo Copyright by Underwood & Underwood

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, U. S. A., whose convincing plea for social safeguards for soldiers in training camps, follows on next page.

THE appeal to America to supply the means of recreating home ties for enlisted men in cities adjacent to training camps must sound the depths of the Nation's heart. If the passion for home be allowed to become dulled, men will cease to make the supreme sacrifice in its defense."

In these stirring phrases begins the appeal sent out as a result of the National Conference on War-Camp Community-Recreation service, held in Washington City the latter part of October. The conference was called by the War Department and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities. It was presided over by Rotarian John N. Willys of Toledo, national chairman of the War-

Camp Community-Recreation fund. It was attended by representatives of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, delegates from Rotary Clubs, Councils of Defense, Women's clubs, and State and Municipal officials of twenty-six states.

The appeal to the American people to raise at once a fund of \$4,000,000 to carry on this most important work for the first year closed with the following:

"A myriad of young men have been called into training to maintain the Nation's ideals. We must accept the responsibility for their welfare during the period of training when duty requires their ab-



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Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of Commissions on Training Camp Activities, who describes work and its necessity, in following pages.

sence from home and thus severs those intimate human relationships that feed fine character and encourage noble deeds."

"Let us protect our soldiers from evil influences at home while they are training to protect us from foreign foes" was the slogan adopted by American Rotary last Spring shortly after the entrance of the United States into the war. The work of the Training Camp Commissions inside the camps, as carried on by the Y. M. C. A., the Library Association, and other agencies, is part of that loyal and protective service to the soldiers. The work of the Commissions outside the camps, as carried on by the Playground and Recreation Association of America under the direction of the Commissions, is another part of that loyal and protective service to the soldiers.

At the Washington Conference, a number of great addresses were made, among them the four which follow, by Secretary of War Baker, by John Willys, by Raymond Fosdick, chairman of the Training Camp Commissions, and by Joseph Lee, president of the Playground Association.



Photo Copyright by Underwood & Underwood
Rotarian John N. Willys of Toledo, Chairman of War-Camp Community-Recreation fund.

FORGING THE INVISIBLE ARMOR

By Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, U. S. A.

THIS great national emergency presents two responsibilities and two opportunities.

One, of course, is the perpetuation of the principles upon which our Government is established, by success against our adversary, who has questioned our integrity.

The other is the coincident upbuilding of the strength and wholesomeness and virility of our own people.

The task, or a part of the task, which in a special sense has been adopted by you, has more to do with the latter than with the former of those two opportunities, tho it is of first importance.

We are interrupting the normal life of this Nation. We are summoning out of their communities and their homes a vast number of young men. We are taking men from their normal environments, from their usual occupations; we are violently interrupting their customary modes of thought.

Now, everybody knows, of course, that one of the great social restraints, one of

the things that make ordered society possible at all, is the existence of a state of social habits on the part of a people; that those social habits are the things we acquire as we grow up in a community. They are enforced by the sanction of personal approval of the people with whom we have to deal. They are enforced by the approval of neighborhood opinion. They constitute the chief force for the preservation of order and the progress which society makes.

I am sure that everybody in this company, perhaps, will remember Emerson's description of a child's first contact with society; how he goes out of his house and finds a policeman, who to him represents a restraint, the social restraint, of his community. That policeman embodies the idea of force in the interest of order; and as the child grows up, he gradually enlarges the policeman until the policeman becomes the Government. As he grows up more he philosophizes the policeman, until the officer represents the consent of the community to those sacrifices of individual liberty which are necessary in

the interest of the common good.

Now that state of mind, which exists in every community and in every individual, is being violently disturbed by our withdrawal of large numbers of young men from their homes, from their families, from their social organizations, from their communities, from their church organizations, from all the various affiliations which the young men have made as a part of their social education.

New Conditions to Face

We are collecting those young men in vast groups and subjecting them to an entirely unaccustomed discipline. In a certain sense, we are training their minds to an entirely new set of ideals. We are sweeping away all of the social pressures to which they have become accustomed; and are substituting therefor military discipline during that portion of their time when drill and the military regime are necessarily imposed on their lives. And we are taking these groups of men and bringing them up to and in contact with city civilization and town civilization.

Now a large part of these young men have been accustomed to city life. Some of them, however, are straight from the country. Some of them are from remote parts of the country, far away from the places where they have hitherto lived, away from the people whose opinion has hitherto been their guide and control.

We are surrounding the people of this country with an entirely new population, a population which is not integrated with its life, a great mass of people who are encamped on the borders of a town or a city and are wholly foreign to the local feelings and sentiments of the community.

Now that presents a very grave problem in dealing with human beings. It presents several problems. The first of them is: What are those soldiers going to do to the towns, and what are the towns going to do to the soldiers?

I think it is safe to say that no army ever before assembled in the history of the world has had so much thought given and so much labor performed in the interest of its social organization. It is no reflection on anybody to say that the ancient method of assembling an army was first to have some sort of inspiring music marched thru the street, to have a local oratorical outburst on the subject of the particular cause for which the army was desired, to have

young men follow the music and then be taken off to make their own camps, to make their own conditions, and then to be sent to the battlefield with that much training.

The American Way

But the United States is a civilized country. Nobody realized how civilized it was until we assembled this army, for instantly there came from all parts of the country a demand that this army should not be raised as armies hitherto had been: that it should not be environed as armies hitherto had been, but that such arrangements should be made as would insure that these soldiers, when actually organized into an army, would represent and carry out the very highest ideals of our civilization.

In the second place, this army came from the country. Everywhere there was the demand that these young men, whom we were taking from their homes and families, from wives and children, from mothers, sisters and intimates, these young men whom we were separating from their church environments, their social organizations and social clubs—everywhere, I say, there was the demand that *they should come back with no other scars than those won in honorable warfare!*

Now the accomplishment of that task is not difficult, but it requires a tremendous amount of comprehending cooperation and sympathy, and this great company of men and women here this morning is the answer to that need. It shows that the commercial organizations of our country, bodies like the Rotary Clubs, those organizations which are leaders in their various communities, appreciate the demand of the country with regard to its soldiers, and are willing to supply the social basis for a modern civilized army.

A Living Object Lesson

America has learned, I think, more than any other country about the life of adolescent youths. There is no other country, to my knowledge, in which the task has been so thoroly done as it has been in America by the American colleges and higher schools. I have sometimes been rather skeptical about the advantage of intercollegiate athletics. It has seemed to me to lay the emphasis on the wrong place, and rather to overemphasize the development of the athletic as against the mental in the boy.

When we establish training camps for

young officers, the American high schools and colleges poured out into the lap of this Nation the finest body of material for the rapid manufacture of officers that any country ever assembled from the beginning of time. And they came to us not merely with trained minds, with handsomely developed aptitudes for acquiring new habits of thought, but they came to us with finely trained athletic bodies, and they came to us with the American spirit of fair play, which, if not born, is at least nurtured on the athletic field.

If we can do for the boy in the training camp what the American college has done for the boy in college and what the American high school has done for the boy in the high school; that is to say, if we can work his mind and work his body, and surround his moments of recreation and leisure with such wholesome opportunities as to keep him from being diverted and turned to unwholesome things, we have solved the problem.

For a great many years in America we have been struggling almost despondently with the problem of the large cities.

We knew that the large city was economically and industrially more efficient. But we realized that we paid a price for the city, and that price consisted in the tempestuous and heated temptations of city life, and every man who has had any opportunity to study city life has had his mind more or less held in a state of balance between its advantages and its disadvantages.

It used to be said that a family ran out in three generations living in a city, and that it was necessary to replenish the vitality of city-dwelling people by constant drafts upon the unspoiled people of the countryside; and that was, we learned, because of the vices which grew up in cities, and because all of those restraints of neighborhood opinion were gone.

A boy in the country was known to everybody of his neighborhood. His misconduct was marked. The boy in the city could be a saint in the first ward, where he lived, and a scapegrace in the tenth ward, without anybody in the first ward discovering it. There was an absence of that pressure of neighborhood opinion, that opportunity to cultivate the good opinion of old neighbors, which was evident in the countryside where conduct was more obvious.

Now, for a long time we tried a perfectly wrongheaded process about the city; we tried to pass laws (and to enforce them by policemen) which would cure all these ills. I do not mean that we ought not to have some policemen, but we imagined that our sole salvation lay in the passage of laws and in the employment of policemen.

Combat Evil With Good

And then all of a sudden the discovery was made that the way to overcome the temptations and vices of a great city was to offer adequate opportunity for wholesome recreation and enjoyment; that if you wanted to get a firebrand out of the hand of a child the way to do it was neither to club the child nor to grab the firebrand, but to offer in exchange for it a stick of candy.⁹

And so there has grown up in America this new attitude, which finds its expression in public playgrounds, in the organization of community amusements, in the inculcation thruout the entire body of young people in the community of substantially the same form of social inducement which the American college in modern times has substituted for the earlier system of social restraints.

And now that we have these great bodies of young men to consider, we have also the analogies which are necessary to apply to the task. We have organized, in the camps themselves, agencies to supply athletic opportunities, wholesome recreation. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Training Camp Activities Committees are taking up just as much of the soldier's unoccupied leisure as can be taken up by the inducement process.

And now we come to the last and other side of it. These boys do not stay in the camp all the time. In their days off and their hours off and in moments of relaxation, they are going to scatter thru all of the cities and towns nearby. The railroads, the street railroads, and the motor cars will take them to all of those centers of civilization. Now we must make the advantages as wholesome, we must make the inducements in them to wholesome thinking and wholesome living just as fine and as numerous as we can make them.

And in order to do that, we must organize every social activity in these towns. With that thought in view we must have the Y. M. C. A.'s of the towns, the Y.

W. C. A.'s, the Masonic orders, the Elks, the Eagles, the churches—particularly the churches with social opportunities, those that have large rooms where they can have gymnasiums or sociables and receptions—even in our homes, if we happen to be living near enough to a camp—invite in the boys and give them contact with a normal city life and the domestic opportunity which they are cut off from by reason of their separation from their own homes. I have no doubt there are many examples of exactly that sort of thing going on in this country.

Now, you gentlemen, you men and women, are assembled for the purpose of spreading thruout the communities of this country that attitude toward this army, and encouraging in this army that attitude toward the cities of this country. It is a tremendous problem. It has been partially worked out, locally. But as this war goes on we are going to have more and more camps, more and more soldiers, and one set will go and another will come.

Invisible Armor

The attitude of the community has got to be continuous and growing in its hospitality and in its conscientious recognition of the right way of solving the problem of the soldier. It seems to me, therefore, a most cheering and encouraging thing that a man of affairs, a man of business, a man who is accustomed to success like Mr. Willys, was willing to accept the chairmanship of this committee. It is a cheering thing that you are willing to come these great distances to consult and confer about the things in the communities which will tend to bring about the fine social basis upon which the wholesomeness of our army must rest.

These boys are going to France. They are going to face conditions that we do not like to talk about, that we do not like to think about. They are going into a heroic enterprise, and heroic enterprises involve sacrifices. I want them armed; I want them adequately armed and clothed by their Government; but I want them to have invisible armor to take with them.

I want them to have an armor made up of a set of social habits replacing those of their homes and communities, a set of social habits and a state of social mind born in the training camps, a new soldier state of mind, so that when they get overseas and are removed from the reach of

our comforting and restraining and helpful hand, they will have gotten such a state of habits as will constitute a moral and intellectual armor for their protection.

You are the makers of that armor. General Crozier is going to make the guns; General Sharpe is going to make the clothes; but the invisible suit which you are making, this attitude of mind, this state of consciousness, this *esprit de corps* which will not tolerate anything unwholesome, this brand of righteousness, if I may speak of it as such, which you are going to put on them here by making them, as a mass, acquire an attitude toward themselves and toward communities in which they happen to be, and toward their own country, this pride that they ought to have in being American soldiers and representing the highest ethical type of a modern civilization—all that you are manufacturing in your armories, in the basements of churches, the lodge rooms of societies, the dinner tables of private homes, the rooms of Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations.

Will Help Solve City Problem

There are hospitals, houses, all manner and kinds of places, where the sound consciousness and sound mind of a community can be brought into contact, in a wholesome and inspiring way, with the soldier group in its process of training.

Now when this is all over, by virtue of the work which this committee and this group are doing, and are going to do, our soldiers will come back to us better citizens, not merely for the patriotic heroism in which they have been engaged, but because of this lesson of social values which they will have learned; and in the meantime our cities in this country will have gotten, I think, a greater start toward a realization of the community responsibility for the lives of people who live in it, and near it, a higher realization of the value of these experiences, which we are putting into operation, and a stronger sense of its own greatness, by what it has done for the stranger within its gates, than it has ever had before.

So that I see in this work, not merely a contribution to the strength of our Nation, great as that is—and I may say that an army is strong just as its individual components are strong, and a sick soldier, whether physically sick or mentally sick, is a detriment rather than an asset to an

army—this contribution is going to be not only toward the strength of the army, making it a vigorous, sound army physically, mentally and morally, but it is going to advance the solution of that vexing and perplexing and troublesome city question which has for so many years hung heavy on the conscience of our country.

And when the war is over, and our boys come back, and our cities have strengthened themselves by their cooperation, and we have thruout the country the common feeling that we all helped and shared the pride of having participated in this great undertaking and this great achievement, we will find that for the after-war reconstruction, for this great remedial process as to which none of us know much, and of which most of us are almost afraid to think, our people are sound and virile and intelligent, and that American public opinion has been strengthened and made more wholesome and comprehending, and that America is truly a more united people, and that it understands itself better than it ever did in its history.

Now it is for this reason that I am particularly happy to be here this morning, and I trust that those of you who come from other cities will not abate anything in making those of the cities from which you come meet the tremendous importance of this community reorganization, of this community assumption of the

burden of surrounding the soldier with a proper environment.

The Master Heroisms

Everybody in America wants to help. Most people in America want to do some—well, I do not want to say that—but many people in America want to do some individual thing. I suppose I am just like everybody else. I would like to go “over the top.” I would like to storm a rampart. I would like to grab a flag which was shot down and raise it up and go forward with it, and feel that I had taken Old Glory where it ought to be. That is the heroic appeal, but one of the great difficulties of life is that we fail to realize that *the master heroisms of social progress are aggregations of inconspicuous acts of self-sacrifice.*

Now this is the opportunity for us to do the master heroism of this age, and if you will impress that upon the people of your communities, I think they will respond, and they will feel, not perhaps the spiritual exaltation that comes from carrying the flags, but they will feel that they are really builders in the final and higher civilization, the civilization of justice and opportunity, and of high thinking and high doing which we pray is to be the permanent state of civilized man after this terrible visitation and tragic calamity is safely passed.

SUBSTITUTING GOOD FOR EVIL INFLUENCES

By Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman Commissions on Training Camp Activities

A YEAR ago this last summer I represented the War Department on the Mexican border, when our troops were temporarily mobilized there. Secretary Baker was very anxious to find out something about the environment of the troops, and I went down as a special agent of the War Department to make a study of the situation.

I remember standing in the streets of Columbus very shortly after Villa devastated that village, and watching the soldiers as they came from the camp across the railroad tracks in the evening.

Five thousand of our men were encamped there. There was absolutely nothing in town that could in any way amuse them. There were no moving picture shows; no places where they could write letters; no

library facility of any kind; no homes to which they could go—absolutely nothing at all except a very well run red light district, and a few saloons; and the soldiers patronized those two institutions solely, because there was absolutely nothing to compete with them.

What we are trying to do in this war is to set up competitive forces that will take the place of the things we are driving out of business, the evils always associated with armies and training camps. I refer, for example, to the professional prostitute. The War Department in this war has taken the position that the evil must be eliminated in so far as it is humanly possible to eliminate it.

Substituting Good for Evil

Another evil confront—(Continued on page 558)

“The Golden Stile”

Editorial Reprinted from The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most curious subterfuges in which the human mind indulges itself is the make-believe that the peace which ends a war is really peace. Thackeray wrote of his own “Drummer Pierre” as a “honest savage.” But Thackeray never seemed to have discovered that he was living thru year after year of a savage industrial war, without any protests at all from “Exeter Hall,” simply because the war was not one in which Pierre rolled his drumsticks, but was one in which the protestors of “Exeter Hall” were amongst the chief participants.

Peace, it might have been imagined anyone could have understood, is essentially mental peace. So long, that is to say, as the human mind is engaged in struggle, there can be no peace. It is not necessary to rattle the drumsticks in order to create an atmosphere of war. A workman engaged in “peaceful picketing,” at a factory gate is as much at war as a soldier on guard at the front.

Object of Existence

It is precisely here that the pacifist makes his fundamental mistake. He puts an inordinate value on human life, and does not seem to grasp, in the very least degree, what the founder of the Christian religion was endeavoring to make the world understand in his many references to the sacrifice of mere human existence for higher purposes. The simple fact is that this clinging to material existence reveals a streak of unsuspected materialism in those who develop it.

The great object of existence is not to compete with Methuselah, but to gain the Mind of Christ.

How the individual accomplishes this, so long as he does accomplish it, is immaterial. He is a law unto himself, and must work out his own salvation in his own way. He may do it in healing the sick and saving the sinner, in the way the Gospel demands. He may do it by losing his life to gain it, in the trenches.

Is there anywhere a pacifist who would dare to say that a man sacrificing the pleasure of the senses in the agony of the trenches, is not nearer to peace than the

man engaged in educating the senses in a bank or a theater? What does any person suppose is the meaning of the parable of the swineherd?

Today the whole world stands at the cross-roads, and hardly an individual may escape the choice. If any person imagines that he is going to gain peace by taking the turning which seems to lead away from Armageddon, he is destined to be woefully surprised. All roads lead to Armageddon, for the simple reason that the human mind can no longer escape from the demands of Principle.

Was Thackeray so immensely superior to the “honest savage” as he imagined he was? There is a verse, in the moral of the famous ballad, which sets one wondering over the self-complacency of the great novelist:—

*“Ah, gentle, tender lady mine!
The winter wind blows cold and shrill,
Come, fill me one more glass of wine,
And give the silly fools their will.”*

No, Mr. Thackeray, the fireside and the decanter are not necessarily nearer Principle than are the trenches.

On the Side of Autocrats

That fact is that if you listened to all the pacifists, minority Socialists, Bolsheviks, and such people, there would be no escape from the conclusion that nothing in this world matters so much as an immediate peace. Curiously enough, however, all these people are thinking exactly what the powers which commenced the war and realize that they are now losing it, are thinking aloud all the time.

So far as they are concerned, in short, the mesmerism of directed suggestion has done its work. They are on the side of those confessed autocrats, the Kaiser and the Sultan, the Austrian Emperor and Ferdinand of Bulgaria. Like the Pope, they would “condone” Belgian atrocities, Serbian massacres, Armenian exterminations, French deportations, and the bombing of open cities. They have apparently no objection to Belgium becoming German, Poland being incorporated in Austria, and Serbia receiving its *coup de grace* from Bulgaria.

All this, indeed, they are prepared to agree to because they have discovered that the war is a capitalist war. Tho what on earth the peasants of Belgium knew about capitalism, when they stood up in 1914 to defend their fields; or what the pig breeders of Serbia recked of it, when they faced the merciless ultimatum of the same year, they never condescend to explain. And in any case it is difficult to understand why all the advantages should go to the capitalists of Berlin and Vienna alone. Still in any case the drumsticks must be torn from the fingers of the honest savage, and Mr. Thackeray must be left to his fireside and his wine.

Common Ground of Materialism

It is a curious thing, the narrowness of the gulf which separates the convinced militarist from the pacifist. It is so narrow that it nearly brings them together on the common ground of materialism. Mr. Thackeray's shrinking from the world and adhesion to the hearth is built out of precisely the same surrender to the senses as Herr Treitschke's battle tonic. The one regards war as immoral, the other rails against the immorality of peace. Metaphysically the instinct which produces either sensation is precisely the same, it is an uncompromising belief in the reality of matter.

Truly that great and subtle thinker, the mediaeval schoolman Aquinas, was far ahead of the world when he declared that the only science was theology, only you must be quite clear what exactly theology means.

It means, anyway, an exact knowledge of Principle, and an exact knowledge of Principle teaches a man to look beyond

material phenomena. Then he begins to see how a man may lose his life to gain it. The moment comes, in plain English, when the ordinary pursuer of material ends realizes, for the first time, perhaps, that there are ideals, ideals of liberty, of self-sacrifice, of truth itself, the demands of which may bind him with their very imperativeness and lead him whither he would not go; lead him away from the peace of the fireside and the wineglass, with all due respect to Mr. Thackeray, to the inferno of the trenches.

Effect on the Soldier

He goes, not because he desires to go, he goes, indeed, loathing to go, he goes because duty beckons to him. Something larger and holier than a sense of matter has come into his consciousness, even tho, to his sense, the road ahead is barred by the golden stile.

Regarding human life as he does, he knows that it may be his lot to clear the stile. But his newborn sense of Principle tells him that it is better to march right up to the stile than to saunter, in all the peace of materialism, along Fifth Avenue or Bond Street.

This realization causes him to consider anew this vital question of religion. So far, however, from making him a convert to the fireside and wineglass view of peace, it causes him to watch and pray. "We are praying for ourselves," wrote a soldier in France to a friend in America only recently, "but we need all of you to pray for us to understand."

(Editor's note: In Christian Science literature the word "Principle" when spelled with a capital, is used as a synonym for God; when not capitalized it has the commoner meanings.)

"THE ROTARY MAN"

From "The Log"—Everett (Wash.) Rotary Club

(With apologies to Jim Riley.)

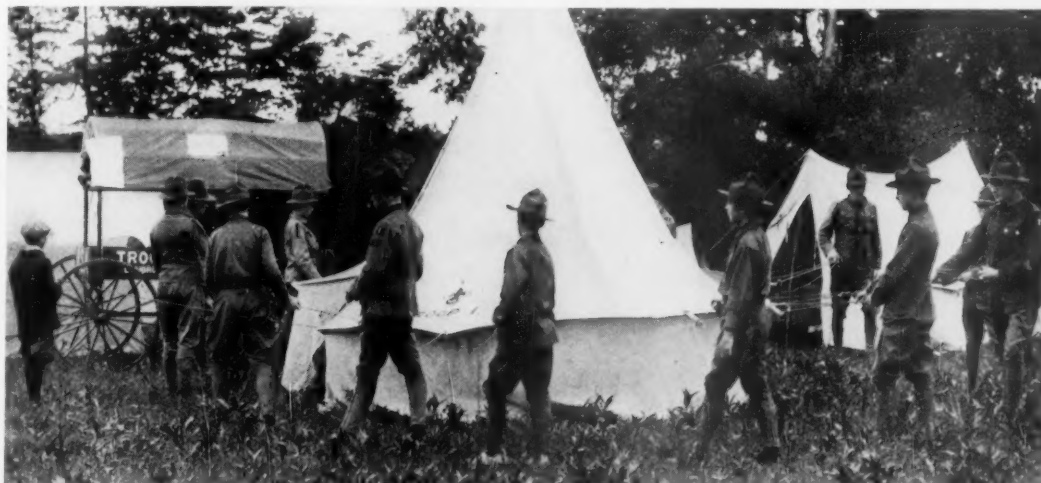
Oh, the Rotary Man, he's come to town,
An' he just makes 'em stand around.
He gets behind things with a vim,
There just can't be no "can't" to him;
He put his fingers in every pie—
I tell you a town can't die,
If you have a Rotary Man behind
To keep things going right in line.
Ain't he the great old Rotary Man?
Rotary, Rotary, Rotary Man.

Oh, the Rotary Man, he's come to stay
An' you can't keep that man away.
Our town has took new lease on life,
We've taken spite from business strife;
The cranks what ain't took to the wood
Have settled down to be right good.
You just don't know how good we feel,
With all our shoulders to the wheel.
And it's all due to the Rotary Man,
Rotary, Rotary, Rotary Man.

The Great Out Doors and the Boy

By Edward C. Bacon

National Field Scout Commissioner, Boy Scouts of America, Author of "The Shanty", "Kent and Bob", "Ned and Will", "The Teaser's First Race", etc.



Boy Scouts on camping trip pitching their tent

HOW many parents and teachers realize just how much influence the great outdoor life has on the adolescent boy? How many of you realize that by making it possible for your boys to get out into the open and under the great blue dome of the heavens you are starting the wheels of a vast impulse that revolves to bring out the best thoughts and deeds.

To nearly all boys, the woods, lakes, and rivers are fairly bursting with their secrets—it is one continual pleasure and wonder they hold. Every tree may be a valued bee-hive, every old overturned tree mound may hold treasures of Indian days. The boy's thoughts will go rollicking back to the aborigines who camped, hunted, and trailed to and fro. He will think of the old trappers and pioneers.

"Why! perhaps they have been on this very spot," he will exclaim and a thrill will go thru him.

There is an enchantment in it all that keeps his mind racing from one thing to another. He will give his imagination full play. Perhaps one minute he is the crafty Indian on the lookout for game and scalps; again he is the first white man with many added perils; and again he is the early explorer. Thru it all, everything takes on new color, new worth. It gets his imagination busy.

In speaking of the great outdoors, the woods, etc., I wonder how many of my readers have camped in the open. To you who have not, let me describe to you as best as I can, in all its majesty, a camp pitched on the banks of some of our lovely lakes or rivers in the deep woods.

With the early dawn you awake and to what sights and sounds! The sky is shaded with the early gray turning with a faint pink flush that says "Old Sol" is on the way. This pink slowly unfolds until it becomes a beautiful golden red. With all these beautiful changes the birds of the deep woods are fairly splitting their throats with songs of ecstasy and joy (for it surely is good to be alive); it's an orchestra that resounds with thrills and crescendos, scales of such melody of sweetness! all attuned to the thoughts of life, love and happiness.

After a day full of swimming, fishing, roaming the woods, eats and lessons that one can't help but learn, we turn in and lights out. As we lie there we glance thru tree tops at the stars shining so bright, and recall Longfellow's beautiful words:

*Silent, one by one,
In the infinite meadows of heaven
Blossom the lovely stars,
The forget-me-nots of the angels.*

We hear the sleeping whisperings of

our little winged brothers of the woods as they snuggle in the branches overhead. We also hear the night birds as they fly about; perhaps they startle us with some of their talk, but we soon learn them and their ways.

Twigs and leaves may softly give us warning that some animal is curious to know what we are. Now and then we will hear a faint splash as some coon, mink or muskrat forages in the water. Perhaps far away we hear the terrifying scream of the loon as it is awakened by some night raider.

As these woodsey sounds come and go, one's thoughts will turn to home and dear ones, and new thoughts and new resolves come to us.

It is at this psychological moment that an all-wise Creator directs old Mother Nature to take your boy and mine and lead him, unknowingly, into ways that inspire him with the desire to do and to be all that stands for goodness and manhood.

There is some great internal moral force that works this all out. The elements are combined to such a nicety that they mould the boys, with the aid of Scouting and its many sided lessons, into men—men who are fit to take our places in business and plan our civic problems to come, and on the battlefield (if need be).

That's why the founders of Scouting have its study of the stars, trees, flowers,



Boy Scouts in camp fire building contest

and all wild life. It is one of the cogs in the wheels that are ever revolving that turn our boys to be the mainstays of the future and 100 per cent efficient.

It surely is great work, this Boy Scout stuff, and doesn't it just get right under your hides, you boys of 25 to 75? Doesn't this talk of the woods and camp bring back memories of the "shanties" and the "old swimming holes" of days gone by? You just bet it does.

And, as I have said before, there is a certain wonderful moral force that fairly grips the boy and holds him, with hands of iron wrought by Hands greater than ours, in the very pathway that leads to love of home and parents, to reverence and love of country, to honor and fame. He is Prepared.

HOW ABOUT THE BOY

You are raising cotton and corn, you say,
As fine as the earth will grow,
You are raising cattle and hogs and sheep
That win wherever they go;

You are raising wheat that is hard to beat,
And I know you are coining the mon,
But tell me this, oh, man of the soil:
How are you raising your son?

Do you take the time to talk with him
Of the things that he ought to know?
Do you show him the good and bad of life,
And teach him the way to go?

Does he trust in you as a son should do?
Do you make him your friend, or slave?
Will he stand some day with his fellowmen,
Honest and strong and brave?

Oh, cotton and corn, and wheat and oats
Are things it is well to grow,
And cattle and hogs and a bank account
Are good for a man, I know.

But ribbons you take, and the money you make
Will bring but a mite of joy,
If you get to the top of the hill and find
You've made a scrub of your boy.

—Whitney Montgomery, in *Farm and Ranch*.

The Battle Song of Liberty

Something about the stirring song appearing on the two following pages



AMONG the hundreds of patriotic and near-patriotic songs which have been published recently, *The Battle Song of Liberty* has the distinction of being one of the very few to receive official recognition among the American forces "over there." This song is very popular with our boys in France, on a number of battleships, and at several army and navy training camps in the United States.

It will interest Rotarians to learn that it was first sung at a meeting of the Boston Rotary Club early in the summer, having been just printed by Walter Jacobs, the Rotary music publisher of Boston. It is printed in this issue of *THE ROTARIAN* on the two following pages by courtesy of Rotarian Cliff Buttelman, editor and associate manager of the music magazines published by Jacobs. Cliff has the following to say about the song:

"*The Battle Song* is in reality a vocal adaptation of the famous Harvard march *Our Director* which has been in general use by bands for many years. Harvard men at the Plattsburg training camp whistled and la-dahed the stirring melody on the march. A newspaper item brought this fact to the attention of the Rotary music publisher in Boston.

Written to Popular March

"Jack Yellen, the talented young lyric writer, happened to be in Boston at the time and at my suggestion he wrote a verse and chorus to fit the first strain and trio of *Our Director* for use at the annual G. A. R. dinner of the Boston Rotary Club.

"Song slips were passed around among the two hundred members and guests, among whom were Brigadier General Edwards, Hon. John E. Gilman, Past Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., and other prominent members of the military of present and past years. Jack Yellen had a chance to sing the song just once—then the crowd took it away from him—and how they did sing it!

"It is a typical man's song; it is patriotic but not too solemn or too mushy, and the music had already made its way into the

hearts of most of our boys. So it is only natural that *The Battle Song of Liberty* should be the battle song of our boys in training camps, on our fighting ships and in France. In fact, the commanding officers of some of the regiments have ordered the words of the song posted and in one case at least the boys have been commanded to learn them.

"Apparently, no such command is necessary, as the splendid music had already been made familiar by the bands, and the words express in simple form and in perfect cadence with the melody the sentiment of every soldier of Uncle Sam."

Cliff offers to furnish free to every Rotary club desiring it, piano and quartette copies of the song and enough complete miniature piano copies for each member of the club. Address him as follows: Cliff Buttelman, No. 8 Bosworth Street, Boston, Mass.

National Camp Music Committee

The United States government is making an effort to develop singing among the soldiers and sailors. To assist in this work the National Committee on Army and Navy Camp Music has been organized to be affiliated with the Commissions on Training Camp Activities. The headquarters of the music committee are at 130 East 22d Street, New York City.

The value of singing in an army has long been recognized by a few but this is the first time in the history that it has received the official recognition of a government. The work of the camp music committee will be to publish and supply to the soldiers music that is adapted to singing en masse, and to train singing leaders to help the boys. A million copies of a specially published song book are being distributed among the various camps, the book representing the accumulated experience of song leaders who have been trying for several months to learn the nature of songs which have a definite appeal for the soldiers of Uncle Sam.

This is the first definite attempt to train the fighting men so those from widely separated sections will know the same songs.

American Soldiers in France Are Singing

Dedicated to the United States Army and Navy

The Battle Song of Liberty

Words by
JACK YELLEN

Set to the Music of "OUR DIRECTOR" composed by F.E. Bigelow

Vocal adaptation by
GEORGE L. COBB

Tempo di Marcia

PIANO *f*

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It begins with a piano introduction in 8/8 time, marked 'Tempo di Marcia' and 'f'. The piano part consists of a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The vocal part enters in the second measure with the lyrics 'It's the roar and rat-tle of Free-dom's bat-tle That's calling us o-ver the sea, Where a might-y foe has challenged us, boys— It's up to you and to me; So get Old Glo-ry, we'll make 'em sor-ry That they ev-er dreamed of this fight. We're on our way with a Hip! Hoo-ray! Just to do what we know to be right.' The piano accompaniment continues throughout the vocal lines, providing a rhythmic and harmonic foundation. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 8/8 time.

It's the roar and rat-tle of Free-dom's bat-tle That's calling us o-ver the sea, Where a might-y foe has challenged us, boys— It's up to you and to me; So get Old Glo-ry, we'll make 'em sor-ry That they ev-er dreamed of this fight. We're on our way with a Hip! Hoo-ray! Just to do what we know to be right.

For Article About the Song See Preceding Pages

REFRAIN

So here's to Un-cle Sam - my faith - ful and
true; Here's to our ban - ner of red,
white and blue; And here's to all good fel
lows on land and sea Sing - ing the
Bat - tle Song of Li - ber - - ty - So

mf *ff*

“Who Helps a Fighter Fight”

By James H. Collins

A TELEGRAM went recently to the president of one of the greatest corporations in the United States who was in the midst of a tour of inspection of his vast holdings. He was informed that the United States Food Administration felt that consultation with him would be valuable. On the next train he left for Washington.

The head of a firm in the far West, who is an authority on one of the most important food factors of the war, was asked to come to Washington for a conference. He left his business and journeyed three thousand miles across the continent and is at Food Administration headquarters, occupying a desk in an office with three other men and working until midnight every night.

Time and Distance Disregarded

Time and distance are two factors which mean nothing to the aides and advisers of the Food Administration. Sacrifices of their personal interests and comfort are not considered by those men and women who are experts in lines that can be of use to their country.

College presidents and professors gave up their vacations to serve; great financial powers from New York, Boston, Chicago, and a half a dozen other cities were not at their cool mountain or seaside places this summer but were sweltering in Washington with perhaps a day or two each week at their own cities to give some attention to their own affairs; women of wealth and leisure have put their idle hours behind them and are working as no stenographer works; magazine editors and writers, potato kings, bean barons, millionaire millers—any one whose abilities can be coordinated with the interests and aims of the United States Food Administration may be seen in Washington now.

It is a fact frequently commented upon that there are no clocks in the big Food Administration building. Federal paid employes file in at nine and out at five but the matter of overtime means simply so much gained by those who are volunteering their time for their country.

Soon after eight o'clock in the morning

the first of them begin to appear. The greatest authority of the grocery business arrives for an early intimate talk with the head of a vast milling corporation. The editor of one of the leading women's magazines of New York comes in for a quiet hour's work before even her secretary is there. The president of a college and a nationally famous advertising man seek an uninterrupted chat to try and amalgamate their ideas as to the best methods of publicity. The head of the Home Economics Department of one of the important colleges of the Middle West has an appointment with another food expert to arrange food conserving bills of fare within the worker's wage, and they are deep in the subject long before the office boys drift in.

Cooperation on All Sides

But not all the enthusiasm and effort to advance the Food Administration's plans are concentrated in Washington. President Wilson wrote that he considered the Food Administration “a national mobilization of the great voluntary forces of the country.” Cooperation is found on every side.

Thruout the country in a marvellous way one sees the influence of the Food Administration's rulings as to the best war measures.

The Motion Picture industry, as a national body, offered its aid and promised the use of its magazines and of the screens in hundreds of thousands of moving picture theatres for educational work.

Equally filled with the missionary spirit are the commercial travellers with over 6000,000 in their organization.

The International Sunday School Association pledged the enrollment of their pupils who number over 15,000,000.


Churches of every denomination are volunteer workers.

Fraternal organizations, women's clubs and societies of every kind are doing everything from the broadest scope of the work to the lesser but important doctrines of the clean plate and the starved garbage can.

“He also fights who helps a fighter fight.”

Rotary Service Supper—A New Idea

Chattanooga Rotary Club Brings Capital and Labor Together to Talk Things Over

HE Rotary "Service Supper" given by the Chattanooga Rotary Club 25th October "was one of the greatest affairs in the life of the city and it has made history," says President O. B. Andrews. "It was a most wonderful sight when the 175 wage earners and 175 captains of industry sat side by side listening to masterful speakers discuss the relationship between capital and labor and the necessity for cooperative service."

From President Andrews' salutation to Dr. John W. Bachman's benediction, the dinner was the most unique and one of the most interesting ever held in the city and the state. In the brilliantly decorated dining room of the Hotel Patten, employers and employees sat together as man and man. The problems of labor and capital were discussed with a frankness which Rotarians believe will mark the beginning of a new industrial era in the city and in that section of the United States.

A national and an international flavor was given to the affair by the presence of President Pidgeon of the I. A. of R. C., Dean Samuel S. Marquis, Welfare Commissioner of the Ford Automobile Company, and Dr. D. K. Works, President of the Butte, Montana, Rotary Club. Among the other speakers were W. E. Eckenrod of the Central Labor Union of Chattanooga, and John Howe Peyton, President of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company.

Wonderful Addresses

Acceptances had been received from Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Labor and Ban Johnson of the American League of Baseball Clubs. Secretary Wilson wired that official duties in Washington would prevent his attendance. Johnson telegraphed his regret that immediate service to his country in a military capacity prevented his attendance.

"Dr. Pidgeon made a wonderful address," reports President Andrews, "as did Dean Marquis. I don't think that there ever was anything held in Chattanooga which compared with this meeting. If every Rotary club in this country would

follow this lead and have a great service supper, bringing labor and capital together, it would inculcate a spirit that would be felt the entire length and breadth of the land and it would help bring about a better understanding between these two great elements which have been so prone to misunderstanding."

In preparing for the supper, each member of the Chattanooga Rotary club was obligated to invite one employer of labor and one man who works by the day. District Governor Finlay invited all of the Rotary club presidents in the Sixth district and the club itself invited about thirty guests.

The cost to the Rotary club was in excess of \$2,000 but every member feels that it was money well invested. Coming so shortly after the ending of a street car strike that had lasted for one month, and in the settlement of which the Rotary club took a very active though quiet part, the "Service Supper" has added tremendously to the prestige of the club.

The Sea of Galilee

President Andrews acted as toastmaster. In the beginning he set out the purpose of the service banquet, which he said was to give more than was received. As an illustration he used the River Jordan, which enters the Sea of Galilee and comes out larger and stronger and later enters the Dead Sea to be swallowed up and lost. That both employer and employee must be as the Sea of Galilee before manufacturing could progress harmoniously was his opinion.

President Pidgeon set out the doctrines of Rotary and expounded the theories upon which the organization lived. At the outset he told of his congregation of 1,100 and how out of the number 172 had been called into the Canadian army. Out of those he said that twenty-seven had been killed.

His speech was clear-cut and was composed of short, concise sentences. He said that capital and labor were not far apart, but that they were put far apart by people who looked only at the possessions and surroundings of each. He was

borne out in this by one speaker, who said that looking over the banqueters he could not for the life of him tell which were employers and which were employes.

"The two factions remind me," Dr. Pidgeon said, "of two dogs who each day would run down a fence, on different sides, to bark at passersby on the road. Before they ever reached the fence at the road they would be barking thru the palings so that they would stop. One day when they were running toward the road, barking thru the fence, they came to an open gate and were face to face. They looked at each other and wagged their tails. They weren't far apart and they found it out."

Fraternalism between employer and employee in the Ford Motor company, was explained by Dean Marquis. A square deal to every employee, giving him credit

for deserving all of the comforts and at least a few of the luxuries of life, was the substance of his talk.

Incident after incident at the monster plant was told by him and the great brotherly spirit and warm, strong grip of the hand of love that prevailed in them all brought tears to the eyes of many.

"It isn't what a man has been before he comes to work for us that counts," he said, "it is by what he does while he is with us that we judge him."

Early in January the Chattanooga club will put on a theatrical production for the benefit of the charity and war service committee funds. It is expected that \$3,000 or \$4,000 will be raised. "The Man of the Hour" will be the play. William A. Brady of New York has donated its use and loaned the manuscript and Milton Nobles, actor and author, will help the Rotarians stage it.

SENDING DISCARDED SHOES TO FRANCE

The American Red Cross has made arrangements to forward worn and discarded shoes in good repair for the destitute in France and will be glad to receive such shoes from Rotary Clubs.

In the October issue of THE ROTARIAN was printed a brief account of how the Rotarians of Oklahoma City collected more than 30,000 pairs of old shoes in five hours. Now that it is certain the shoes can be made use of, a more detailed description of their "stunt" may prove interesting and helpful.

Rotarian Ed M. DeLoach had charge of the campaign. Two others were on his general committee. The city was divided into fifty-four districts. The Rotary roster was divided into three parts, each member of the committee taking one part and notifying every man on his list to report with his automobile at a designated spot Friday morning.

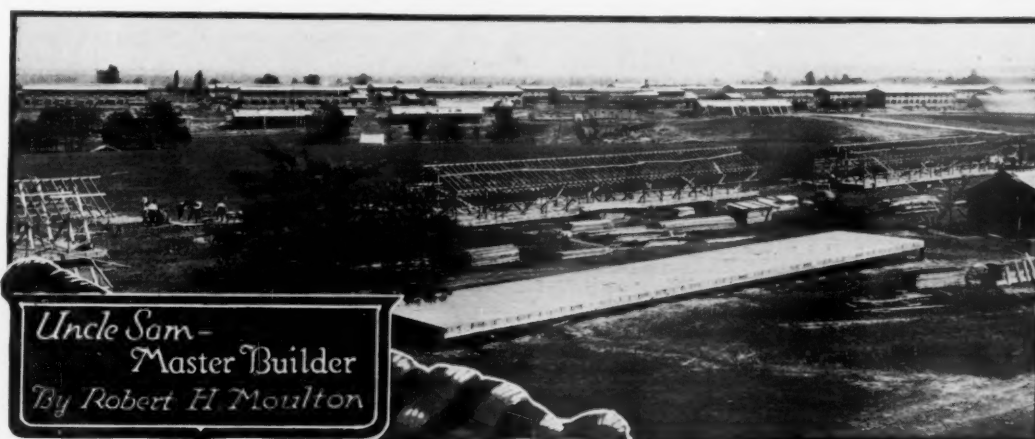
The Rotarians were apportioned to the different districts, with a captain in charge of each. Each captain was provided with "route cards," helpers, signs for his car, two Boy Scouts, a ball of twine, four tin horns. More than 2,000 cards were distributed among the hotel guests whose co-operation was requested and secured. The Boy Scouts were given cards to show they were authorized to collect shoes. A good publicity campaign before the collection, prepared the people.

Nearly all of the teams finished inside of five hours. At least 75 per cent of the shoes were in good condition, and the others furnished more than enough leather to do all repairing required.

The Salt Lake City Rotary Club, working with the Insurance Federation of Utah, conducted a similar campaign which resulted in a shipment of 19,000 pairs of shoes to the Red Cross. Small towns in the state were enlisted to help, and the Boy Scouts also were drafted. Newspaper publicity and circularizing prepared the way for the collectors.

The shoes should be packed in cases approximately 3x2x2 feet in size. The case should be given a consignor's number, and this number, with a list of contents, should be sent to the New York branch of the Red Cross. On the outside of the case also there should be marked a list of the contents.

If the shoes are intended for France, they should be marked "Civilian Relief" and address to "Major G. M. P. Murphy, American Red Cross Clearing House, Paris, France," and sent "Care of American Red Cross, Bureau of Supplies, Warehouse No. 3, Foot of West 57th St., New York City." It would help the Red Cross officials if a statement is sent them as to the value of the box, its approximate weight, and any bills of lading or express receipts. All cases should be sent prepaid.



Typical cantonment under construction—Camp Zachary Taylor, near Louisville.

UNCLE SAM is noted for tackling big jobs and finishing them. The Panama Canal is an example. But in the construction of the "war cities" to house the men of the new national army while they are in training, he has completed on time the greatest building undertaking ever accomplished by a nation within a similar period. Incidentally, he placed one of the largest orders for lumber and building material in his entire history.

In a few weeks \$150,000,000 was spent more than was expended in three years on the Panama Canal. Under the agreement of the War Department with contractors, they are paid at the rate of cost, plus 7 per cent.

50,000 Workmen on Job

Each cantonment houses from 40,000 to 50,000 men. The magnitude of the task may be understood when it is stated that each major cantonment, of which there are to be 16, in addition to a number of smaller camps, necessitated the construction of 1,500 or more buildings, many of them large two-story barracks quarters. Carpenters and other artisans numbering 50,000 were recruited for this service; normal building operations in many cities in the vicinity of camp sites were almost suspended for the time, workmen being taken off half-finished structures and called into the emergency service of the Government.

For the buildings, 190 lumber mills in all parts of the country shipped 500,000,000 feet of lumber, using 24,000 freight cars, in just 2 months. A sidewalk built of this

lumber would circle the earth four times. Tacks to fasten down the roofs were shipped by the carload.

To keep flies and other insects out of the buildings, 3,000,000 square feet of wire screen were used.

In one cantonment, 60 miles of road were built.

One cantonment has an auditorium with a seating capacity of 3,500.

Twenty buildings a day, on an average, were completed at each cantonment.

At Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, a big barracks structure rose from the ground in exactly one hour and a half, and a similar record was made at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., in an efficiency test.

Tree to House in Week

At Louisville one of the administration buildings is said to have been built partly of lumber cut from a Mississippi pine forest less than a week before. The trees were felled and went thru the mill Saturday, were kiln-dried Sunday, loaded Monday on special cars commandeered by the Government, rushed to Louisville on almost passenger schedule time, and when the carpenters at Camp Taylor laid down their tools at the end of work the following Saturday, men were moving desks and other office paraphernalia into a house which had been part of the forest six days previously.

From 50 to 70 carloads of southern yellow pine were consumed daily in the building operations at camp. The major portion of this lumber was furnished the

Government under a special arrangement with the Southern Pine Emergency Bureau, a war organization with operating headquarters at New Orleans, which represents the entire yellow pine industry as distributing agency in handling Government business.

Thru the bureau's efforts, the Government was enabled to obtain, in record time and at prices even below those prevailing in the domestic market, much of the lumber used in cantonment construction at various points in the United States.

The bureau, by means of stock sheets showing lumber on hand at various mills in many parts of the South, was able to place orders nearest points of destination, thus insuring promptest deliveries and shortest hauls, and also minimum freight charges.

For instance, in the case of the Louisville cantonment, principally Alabama, Mississippi and Florida mills were given the order. When the Little Rock (Ark.) cantonment order was filled it was placed with the Arkansas mills. Other cantonments which have so far been provided for by the bureau include Chillicothe, Ohio, Des Moines, Iowa, San Antonio, Texas, and Fort Riley, Kansas.

Each Cantonment a City

When the order for the Louisville cantonment arrived it was late Saturday afternoon. The bureau's force immediately brought the long-distance telephone into service, got in touch personally with the director of every available mill, worked thruout Saturday night, all day Sunday and until late Sunday night, when the last part of the order was placed. By early Monday morning, notwithstanding the Sunday holiday, some of the lumber had been loaded on cars and was being rushed to Louisville.

Normally it would have required weeks, if not months, to place a volume of business of this size, especially when it came almost simultaneously with large orders for materials for San Antonio and Fort Riley, not to mention several million feet which were sent to Leon Springs, Texas.

Each cantonment will be virtually a city in itself, with streets, blocks, sewers, electric lights, railroad yards, water lines, garbage incinerators, and the like.

In the construction of the Panama Canal, the Government expended about \$40,000,000 a year; for the cantonments fully as much probably will be expended in a quarter of the time.

Each cantonment required about 4,000 carloads of material, 64,000 carloads for the 16 cantonments.

Lumber was the big item, some 26,000,000 feet, or 1,325 carloads being the requirement for a typical cantonment. Roofing nails alone filled one modern freight car. Crushed stone for the roads made 812 carloads.

Some Startling Figures

Here are some of the other items: Twenty-eight thousand squares of roofing, 60 cars; 20 carloads nails and hardware; 20 carloads of plumbing; 192 carloads of tanks, heaters, stoves, ranges, piping, electrical materials, refrigerators and the like; railroad material for five miles of track, divided into 30 carloads of ties and other timber, 20 carloads of spikes, rails, fishplates, etc., and 114 carloads ballast; 10 carloads of electric light poles, wires, insulators, etc.

Materials for 12,000 cubic yards of concrete required 70 carloads of cement, 350 carloads of stone, and 175 carloads of sand.

The men of the cantonments sleep in double-deck bunks. There are 37,000 separate bunks, each with its mattress. To transport the mattresses, 125 cars were required, and the bunks took 62 more. Water and sewer lines made 65 carloads each and 150 carloads of hospital equipment will be necessary. Three carloads of screens are also included in the estimate, as are 20 carloads of construction tools.

One week's rations for this big wooden city will demand a daily delivery of 1,780 gallons of milk. Weekly there will be needed 100,000 pounds of fresh beef, 50,000 pounds of fresh pork, 50,000 pounds of mutton, 15,000 pounds of butter, 1,800 pounds of chicken, and 1,200 dozen eggs, to say nothing of 15,000 loaves of bread every day. Then there will be 7,000 animals to be taken care of, and they will require many hundreds of tons of hay and oats every week.

Areas of the cantonments vary with the topography, the minimum being 1,500 to 2,000 acres. In addition to the city

itself, parade grounds, maneuvering spaces and rifle ranges have been provided.

The buildings at all cantonments are of the simplest possible character. A few used for storage and as garages and power plants are metal-clad, corrugated iron siding and roofing being used.

The typical company barracks is a two-story structure, built of wooden frame, covered with matched boards. The roofs are covered with prepared roofing. They are ventilated with flues, lighted by electricity, heated in the north by steam and in the south by stoves, the latter arrangement being similar to that in use in the housing of Canadian regiments. Each has a kitchen and mess hall.

The officers' barracks vary considerably in size and shape. Some are long, single-story buildings, with a kitchen at one end, then a messroom, and then a long hall down the center, with rooms measuring 10 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 4 inches, opening off on either side, and an office at the further end. Other barracks are small, single-story buildings, with a kitchen, messroom and two to four individual rooms, the largest about 10 feet square.

City Planner Lays Out Sites

From the standpoint of sanitation the cantonments are ideal places for soldiers. Methods followed in the installation of sanitary service at Louisville are typical of those elsewhere. Here the work was in charge of Capt. L. R. Poust, sanitary inspector attaché to the United States Medical Department, who drained the hollows with ditches, burning up huge piles of brush and rubbish, filling in stagnant pools, and directing the installation of baths and lavatories.

While the soldiers are in training, all rubbish will be gathered in sealed cans, proof against flies, and afterwards destroyed.

Cantonments are laid out in groups of buildings, each called a "unit." The general design was prepared by Harlan P. Kelsey of "city beautiful" fame, who was one of the experts called on by the War Department to aid the Government in the present emergency.

The site determined upon, the next step was for a sanitary engineer, a town planner, and an army officer to meet on the ground, where they inspected the location, estimated its difficulties and

then proceeded to have a survey made in the quickest way possible, calling upon local engineers for assistance and asking for railroad engineering corps. These surveys had to be hurriedly and perhaps roughly done, but one proposed site of 5,000 acres was surveyed in this way in two days, a record.

The town planner then drew plans for the military town or cantonment, laying it out to conform with the topography of the location, and taking into consideration railroad trackage, roads, drainage and the like. Given a site, it was the job of the town planner to distribute the necessary buildings and grounds of a typical cantonment as shown in type plans. Each cantonment will accommodate a military division, a definite number of buildings, and areas needed for a division. The layout of no two cantonments is alike, for no two sites are alike.

After the town planner or landscape architect came the contracting engineer, as a resident man in charge of construction, holding a Major's commission in the army. He had to be a man of great executive capacity to put thru the work of erecting the cantonment on schedule time. Contractors and laborers worked under his supervision.

How Sites Were Selected

In the selection of each site, the War Department officials were guided by the following considerations:

1. Accessibility by rail. The cantonment had to be easily reached thru adequate main line facilities, so that building materials and supplies could be carried in before and during construction. After completion of the cantonment the same rail facilities are necessary that large bodies of troops may be brought there for training and taken away for service.

2. Assurance of an abundant supply of pure water. Some authorities estimate that a safe supply of at least 2,000,000 gallons a day is absolutely essential in each camp.

3. Proximity to a center of population.


4. Assurance of good roads, to and from the community nearest at hand.

5. General healthfulness. The cantonment must lie on reasonably high ground, well drained, with no stagnant water.

Your Next District Governor

By H. J. Brunnier

Second Vice-President, I. A. of R. C.

HE International Association of Rotary Clubs since 1915 has been divided into districts, but it was not until the convention at Atlanta that the districts were given power and officially recognized.

Under the new arrangement, each district is required to have an annual conference, at which time the delegates discuss Rotary problems and nominate a new district governor. As the conferences must be held ninety days before the International convention, and as the time is fast approaching for these gatherings, Rotarians should be seriously considering their choice for their next district governor. For that reason a brief resume of the qualifications of a district governor is timely.

A Double Representative

The district governor represents the International Association in his district and at the same time he is the district's representative in the International Association. He should be a thoro student of Rotary, versed in its ideals and practical application. Also he should be a man of vision, of action, and a diplomat.

His first and most important duty is to maintain close touch with the clubs in his charge, both by correspondence and personal visits, so as to keep them in harmony with the International Association. This does not mean that he is to take the individuality away from the club. It means that he shall see that all understand and follow out the principles and rulings established at the annual conventions of the Association.

The governor's duty of greatest responsibility probably is the extension work. He must be sure that the right men in the community are starting the club; it

is the carefulness and thoroughness with which the new clubs are organized that will determine the future of Rotary.

He must plan and preside over the annual conference of the clubs in his district and make every effort to secure the largest possible attendance. These conferences are fully as vital to the Association as are the International conventions, because they reach many Rotarians who do not attend the annual conventions.

Ability, Time and Effort

The district governor should attend at least two International conventions. As the nominee of the conference for the position he should attend the convention as a delegate from his club at the club's expense; as an outgoing governor, he attends at the expense of the International Association. That the governors may understand and properly perform their duties to the best advantage this is imperative, because the incoming governor needs the convention and the convention needs the outgoing governor.

Having in mind the above qualifications and duties of a district governor, it is very evident that it will take certain ability and considerable time and effort to properly carry on the work required by the office. A man is not a Rotarian who accepts the honor of the office with no intention of serving it. I sincerely believe that the office of district governor is as important to the International Association as that of vice-president.

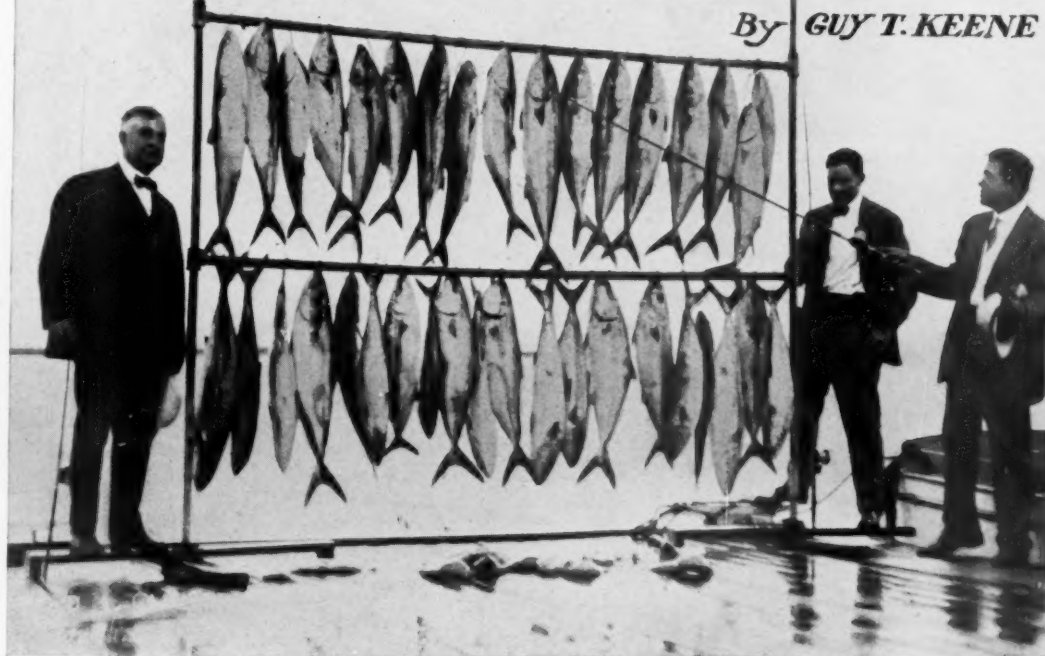
Therefore in selecting your choice for next governor, do not choose him because he is a personal friend of yours, a member of your club, a jolly good fellow, or a man of big affairs. Select the man who has the ability and is willing to make reasonable sacrifices to properly serve your district.

ROTARY OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Any Rotarian desiring a copy of the Official Directory of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, which gives the names and addresses of the officers, and of the president and secretary of each club, the time and place of club meetings, etc., may secure it upon application to the I. A. of R. C. Headquarters, 910 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Catching and Canning Sea Chicken

By GUY T. KEENE



Introducing to the reader, Mr. Albacore Tuna

NO MATTER in what part of America you are, if you go into a store and ask for a can of "tuna" you are pretty apt to have one handed to you that was canned somewhere in Southern California. Tuna fishing is one of the industries of that part of the United States which is developing at a compound ratio.

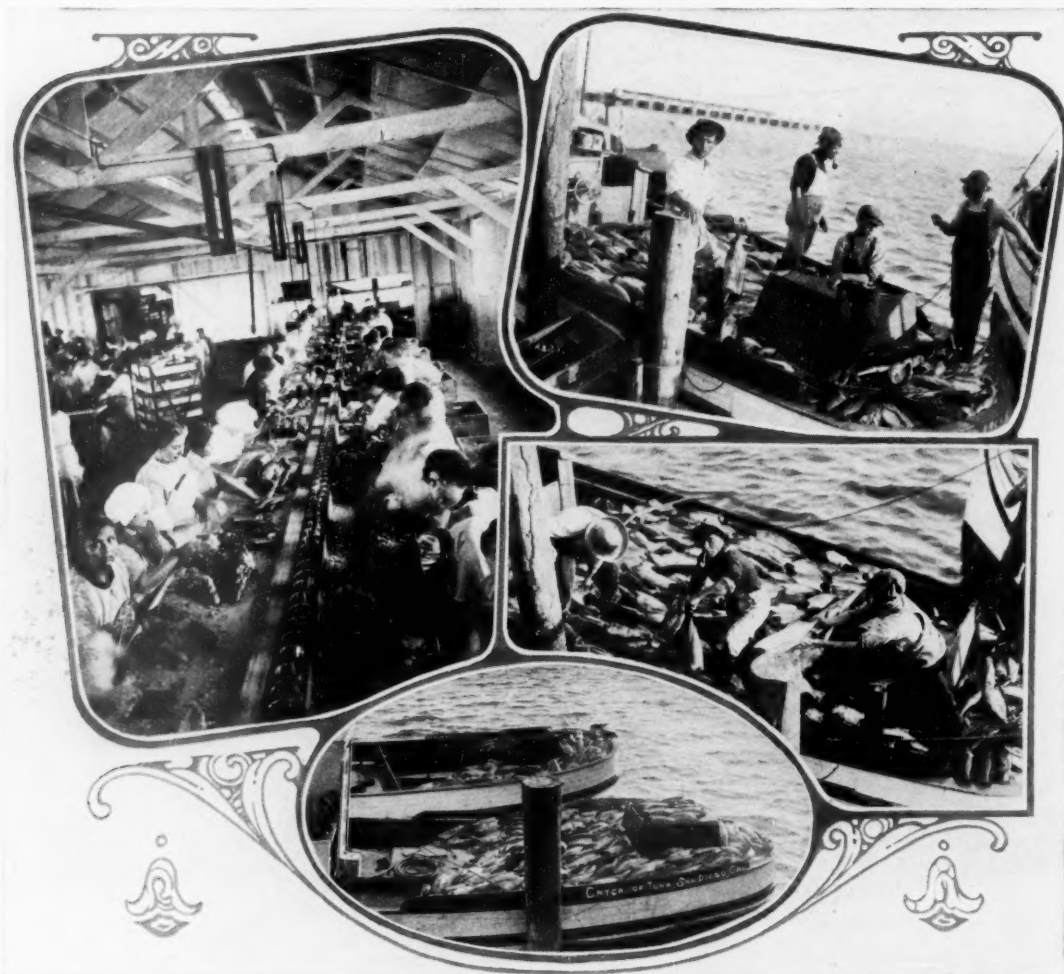
There are two kinds of tuna fishing. One kind is indulged in by men with coin who make pilgrimages to San Diego, San Pedro or Santa Barbara, California, hire a fast motorboat, and stand in the end with rod and reel, working for hours or days hoping to land a tuna of sufficient size to win for them a diamond button.

Now, landing a tuna of that kind and size is no child's play. One man went out to Catalina for his health, went fishing, hooked a 170-pound tuna, and fought it for twenty-two hours before he landed it. Then he went to bed with nervous prostration and spend many weeks in a

hospital. But he still considers it the crowning triumph of an active life.

The other kind of tuna fishing is open to men of any nationality, who have enough money to get hold of a fishingboat, or can get some one to stake them to it. It is indulged in by Americans, Norwegians, Italians, Japanese, or representatives of any other race, if they are willing to put in about twenty-two hours of the twenty-four while the tuna are "running."

Just to give an idea of the industry, you are invited to make one trip from San Diego and meet "Al," the fellow without a known habit, good or bad. The local name for tuna is "Albacore," an active member of the tuna family. All that the fishermen seem to know about him is that he makes his appearance from somewhere along about June or July, and may hang around until October, or he may not. Uncle Sam tried to find out where he comes from and where he goes, but with small success.



The Camera's part of the story of Mr. Albacore Tuna. At the right, reading from top to bottom, are: Arrival of tuna motor boat at the wharf at San Diego with a good catch; unloading the fish; loaded launches. (Guy Keene did not say whether it was one of these boats upon which he took his tuna fishing trip). The large picture at the left is an interior view of one of the tuna canning factories which have sprung up in recent years at San Diego and other ports in Southern California.

Several thousand were caught by a government boat, rings fastened around the narrow parts of their tails and they were turned loose again. Then it was noised around among the fishermen that a bounty would be paid for any fish reported with a ring, but none has been found. This was done to learn if they came back to the same waters each year.

Another strange thing is that tuna are almost never found with spawn in them. Where they go to breed is a mystery.

Because the Japanese are said to be good fishermen, we made arrangements to go out with them, and were told we could go on board after ten o'clock at night, as they start out of the harbor at 2:00 a. m. This happened to be the

maiden trip of a fifty-foot power boat with a forty-horse engine.

Lying down at eleven, and falling asleep between that and midnight, we were awakened by the cranking of the engine at two, and crawling out of the little cabin found the boat under way, joining in a race with about 150 others to see which should be the first to get out of the harbor.

Many red and white lights were bobbing here and there and the chugging of many exhausts beat a strange medley, while the searchlights picked each boat up as it neared Point Loma to give a long distance inspection, and see that none slipped by the government boat anchored in the channel to take their numbers.

Just outside the harbor each boat picks out a little spot and lets down a dishpan with a lighted lantern in it. That may seem like a queer proceeding, but it is simple when you understand that a net is attached to the pan and while the boat makes a slow circle the fishermen are paying out the net. If the man at the wheel has judged correctly when the net is all out he is again near the dishpan. It is picked up and they begin to pull in the net from both ends. By the way, the net cost \$500 and there is one on each of the 150 boats, making a \$75,000 outlay.

Well, if they have good luck, when the net is pulled in there are many thousands of sardines, about four or six inches long, which are to be used for live bait to tempt the tuna. If not enough are secured, the boat noses around until one is found with more than they need, and the overplus is freely given to the first to ask.

These live fish are lifted in dipper nets into a tank built up about four feet on the deck. A hose from the engine keeps a stream of "fresh" salt water constantly running thru the tank. If the engine should stop, the men grab buckets and dip from the ocean into the tank until it starts again. The bait must be kept alive.

With the tanks full of bait, the boats start out away from shore in many directions. For a time several may be in hailing distance, but they gradually verge farther apart until perhaps not even one is within your range of vision.

Busy Times when They Strike

The sun is now up and the boat is on the lookout for schools of tuna. A line is let out from each side of the boat, about seventy-five or a hundred feet, on the end of which is a wooden contraption with a fishhook, arranged to whirl like a spoon hook. A tuna spying that "jig," makes a grab for it, is hooked, and a watchful fisherman on the stern of the boat lets out a yell in Japanese.

It was only one syllable, and I don't know what he said, but presume it meant, "It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Honorable Mr. Albacore has arisen to the situation and is looking for his honorable breakfast."

In reality, tho, after letting out that one yell, there were things doing immediately. The man at the wheel made a kick at a lever that slowed down the

engine and shifted the wheel to bring the boat around in a circle. Two fellows in the stern dipped out the live bait and scattered it around on the water with alarming prodigality. Everybody grabbed a line, baited it so that the minnow could swim about, and cast it overboard. The captain fished with a line on a pole, and in addition manipulated another short pole with a scoop-shaped piece of bamboo on the end, which he kept dipping in the water near his bait.

Soonly there was the flash of a long swift object in the clear water, a tug at the line, a swing of the pole with a mighty lift and a goodsized fish kerflopped onto the deck. The hook was slipped out of his mouth, another bait put on and the operation repeated.

In the meantime professional Japanese fishermen and amateur Americans were all getting busy with lines over the side of the boat. Sometimes the fish landed on deck, sometimes the hook or line broke, and in either case no time was lost.

Japanese Get the Goods

Each fish when it reached the deck began to beat a lively tattoo with its head and tail, and as the number increast so did the noise until it sounded like fifty men were beating with laths on a box as fast as they could strike.

In order to stop some of the commotion and wiggling, gaffs were handy to hit the fish in the head and then the blood would flow, until finally you were wading thru fish to get your bait.

When the school got wise to the fact that they were being buncoed they disappeared as suddenly as they came, and the troll with jigs would be resumed, while some of the men busied themselves cleaning the fish and the deck also.

Two things about the Japanese fishermen imprest me. They seem to always have something to do. After every operation down goes a bucket on a rope, up it comes filled with water and whatever has been used is washed. They are pleasant company, courteous to their guests and to each other, and seem to be mighty efficient.

Some say the Jap is a good fisherman, but a poor sailor. From what I am able to gather he gets the fish because he is careful to have all his paraphernalia on board when he starts out; can get along with an

hour or two of sleep when necessary, and when fishing is good will start back immediately after unloading. He may be a poor sailor, but seems to get out and back regularly, which is about all anybody can do.

The tuna canneries are now paying \$80 per ton for fish delivered at the dock or barge, with the entrails out but the heads on. When you consider that the fish probably average from fifteen to twenty pounds, and that in good fishing a boat will come in with from two to five or possibly seven tons, you will see that money is made pretty fast—if they get the fish.

Of course lots of troubles might arise to cut down the profit, but ordinarily a good fishing season means a nice fat roll for the fisherman, and the Jap either takes a trip to Japan or has a good time in a gambling game with a portion of his surplus.

The tuna canning industry is building up some pretty big institutions which have found many difficulties to be overcome. In a way they are at the mercy of the fishermen. In the first place they had to finance or guarantee the money for the boats. After helping a crew to get their boat, oftentimes before it was near

paid for, the fishermen would be made a better offer by some other cannery and they would switch over.

The fishermen kept demanding better prices, and that kept advancing the price of the finished product, and the public had to be educated to the use of it. Fortunately, now the demand far exceeds the supply. All of the canneries can sell all of the fish they can possibly get without expensive selling campaigns, so it is only a matter of getting the fish and the tins to put them in.

When the fish are brought to the cannery, they are weighed and hung up. After being steam-cooked for two hours the dark-meat separates from the white very readily, only the white being used for canning, coming out in solid chunks and resembling the white meat in chicken both in looks and taste. Hundreds of women are employed in the canning process, and the routine has been worked out with great care, both as to cleanliness and economy of effort.

If Mr. Albacore Tuna would only develop some regular habits, whereby we could time his comings and goings a little more closely, he would have the everlasting gratitude of the fishermen on the coast of Southern California.

THE NEW SPIRIT IN BUSINESS

Any keen observer can see that there is a new spirit in business.

The earliest business of mankind was on a basis of savagery, a fight to get possession of property.

The change from that predatory age to this present age of service has been long and gradual, a toilsome ascent.

It is true we have not reached the end of the journey, but we are on the way. Even if the tiger and the vulture survive in our modern business and tho they die hard, yet they are doomed.

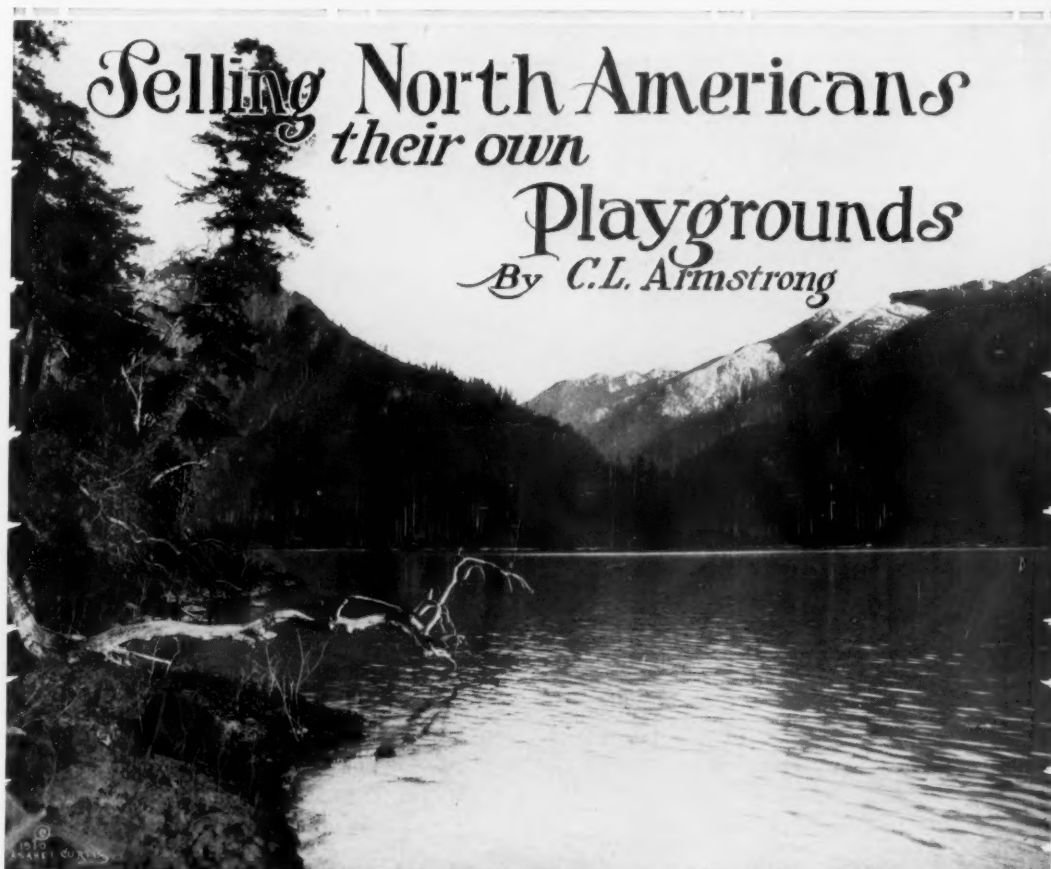
All business must stand the acid test which is imposed everywhere today; do you consider the human wealth?

Business is no longer in a subordinate position. It has developed its own standards of aristocracy and has made peers and princes of those who contribute most to the service of humanity.

Business has become conscious that with itself lies the responsibility for the creating and fashioning of the ideal kingdom of man.

To each of us in this busy world today there comes a joy of recognizing that we have a part in the great craft of the age.

To no one of us is it given to do it all. There is only a part. Enough—if we can possess and be dominated by this new spirit of business: the spirit of service.—*The Periscope.*



"Beautiful Lake," one of the delightful spots in British Columbia



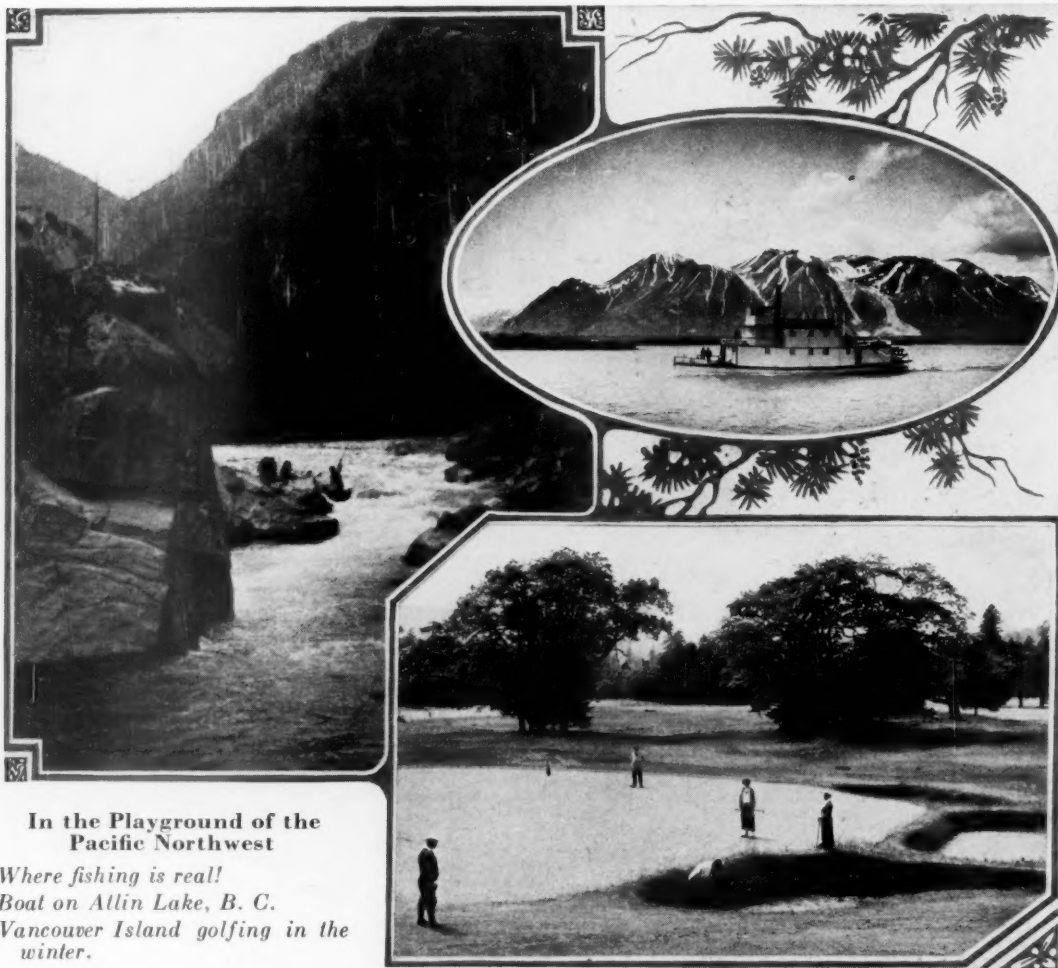
NE of the big things accomplished recently in the field of community advertising, was the conception and establishment a few months ago of the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association. It is worthy of note that one of the men most active in bringing this association into being and who in recognition of his activities was made its first president, is Rotarian A. E. Todd, of Victoria, B. C.

Mr. Todd also is mayor of Victoria, the capital city of British Columbia, and the gateway to one of the most magnificent stretches of scenic grandeur in the whole Northwest. He has been an active and valuable member of the Rotary Club of Victoria, practically from its inception.

The necessity for the association has been demonstrated over a term of years by the increasing demand on the part of visitors from the East and South for authentic information. The development of the motor car, followed by the vastly

increased development of good roads, has added to the volume of tourist travel which was slowly being enhanced year by year. More and more people began to discover the wonderful playground, the splendid sporting field, the magnificent scenic park, the ideal arena for recuperation and relaxation that exists thruout the entire Pacific Northwest of this continent regardless of the international boundary line.

Individual associations have been formed at different places for the purpose of gathering and disseminating information concerning the pleasures that awaited visitors to this natural playground. However, the feeling developed that there were too many loose ends and not sufficient concentrated effort to build the tourist business up to the standard indicated by other scenic sections of the world which in many instances had not so much to offer as has the Pacific Northwest. Thus it came about that a convention was held and the Pacific Northwest Tourist Ass'n came into being.



**In the Playground of the
Pacific Northwest**

Where fishing is real!

Boat on Atlin Lake, B. C.

*Vancouver Island golfing in the
winter.*

Backed by generous grants from the governments of Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia—the two states and one province which compose the scenic Northwest—the association has begun its functions in a preparatory way this season, and next season will see it in full operation.

As a direct result of the formation of the larger body, many communities in the territory affected, which previously had not officially recognized the great importance of the tourist business, have provided adequate funds to concentrate the broader efforts of the association on their particular communities. Other communities which had been pioneers in the matter of seeking to attract tourist business have increased their grants.

The Pacific Northwest Tourist Association at present makes its headquarters in the State House at Olympia, Washington. It is governed by a strong execu-

tive committee, consisting of President Todd and Vice-Presidents Emery Olmstead of Portland, Oregon, R. L. Sparger, of Seattle, Washington, and C. E. Mahon, of Vancouver, B. C. The executive work is in the hands of Herbert Cuthbert.

The association will stand in the position of a national adviser to the smaller community organizations. The work of the larger organization is to bring the attractions and advantages of the Pacific Northwest before the people of the American continent in such a manner as to make it the greatest summer recreation ground that has been exploited thus far.

The more one becomes familiar with its possibilities, the more one realizes its great future in this regard. Few people, even among those who live on the verge of this great recreation ground, have any adequate idea of its extent and charm. Take the scenery and attractions of the



**Nature's Playgrounds in
Pacific Northwest**

Mount Rainier, Rainier National Park.

Surf bathing—Puget Sound.

Sproat Falls, Vancouver Island.

Swiss Alps, of the Lake Region in England, of the Riviera in France, and of Norway, and arrange them in one whole picture and it might be called the Pacific Northwest.

To thoroly exploit this section and to educate the people of America in the fact that they can take their entire vacation, year after year, in this great pleasure ground and never get tired of it, the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association will carry on an extensive publicity campaign. This will consist of advertising in the newspapers of the larger cities and more populous centres of the East and South, and in the national weeklies and monthly magazines; official lectures en tour; illustrated story writers and scenario writers for moving pictures; cooperation with the larger tourist agencies and transcontinental railways, and with automobile clubs and good roads associations.

The main campaign will begin at the

end of the year and will be vigorously prosecuted thru the next tourist season.

In helping to make known and to popularize the attractions of the great Pacific Northwest, the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association is helping America generally. It is hoped that by the time European travel is rehabilitated, the great majority of those of our own people who travel will have sampled the charms of one of the greatest scenic areas of the world which lies in their own country.

Weatherhead Succeeds Thomason

John Weatherhead of Birmingham has been elected president of the British Association of Rotary Clubs to succeed Peter Thomason. Thomason has resigned as governor of Rotary District No. 19, and the directors of the International Association have elected Weatherhead as governor in his place. Peter Stephenson, secretary of the B. A. R. C., writes the gratifying news that every British club is soon to be affiliated with the International Association.

The Scientizing of Acquaintance

By F. W. Gordon

THE subject assigned to me is "To Promote the Scientizing of Acquaintance as an Opportunity for Service and an Aid to Success."

To promote the recognition of worthiness in all legitimate occupations;

To encourage high ethical standards;

To increase efficiency in members;

To stimulate the desire to be of service;

To promote the scientizing of acquaintance; and

To quicken the interest of members in public welfare;

Are the objects for which this organization of Rotary was instituted. In my opinion, the understanding and the carrying out of the principles involved in these objects is a religion. If these principals are fully realized, they must surely lift the level of human endeavor to a higher plane, and thereby produce the scientizing of acquaintance.

When first I received this subject from President Johnson, that word "scientizing" staggered me. I could not grasp its meaning as applied to acquaintance. However, I heard that it was a Rotary-coined idea, and later learned that it was first used at the Duluth (1912) Rotary Convention by President Paul P. Harris, in his annual address and the convention adopted it and put it into the constitution. A friend has given me this thought: that the sciencing—now mark you the *sciencing* not scientizing—the sciencing of precious metals, when taken from the mine, is the separating of the better and purer part from the mass, by wash, chemicals, and otherwise.

Sciencing and Scientizing

With that thought in mind, I began to feel that the taking of the better and purer parts of the character of our acquaintances might be construed to be "scientizing" and if Paul Harris can coin the phrase, "scientizing of acquaintance," may I not ask you to accept my interpretation upon that phrase, as I see it, in the parallel situation of that of the sciencing at the mine.

If, therefore, according to my version, the "scientizing of acquaintance" is the withdrawing of the best there is in your fellows, as you meet them, from whatever walks in life they may come, it surely follows that we must use what has been extracted, somehow. And our Rotary constitution provides for that, by saying to use it, "as an opportunity for service and an aid to success." But as it does not state to just what use the service and success shall be given, I shall again use my own construction, and shall say as an opportunity for "Community Service" and an aid to success in the betterment of social conditions in life.

Four Ways of Action

To my mind, there are at least four very prominent ways to bring this about.

1st—In the home;

2nd—Thru your friends;

3rd—Thru your employes and the employe may as justly say thru the employer; and

4th—Thru your business.

As to the 1st—in the home: I would say, get acquainted with your wife and children and let them know you as you are, not as you seem to be—as the man, as you are in business, as you are to your fellowman; and seeing all that, let them see you above reproach, if you are living as you should.

Let them see not only the provider, the fellow who boards there, the man whom the children see on Sunday and on an occasional evening, when he has no other place to go, but as the husband and the father.

Be to them an example to guide their lives by, and to point to with pride.

Make that home congenial, so that when those little minds shall have grown to the 'teen age, that age so hard to control if not handled rightly, that they shall delight to be at home and not on the street or in public places, except under proper conditions.

If you have done this, and brought out the best in them, and given them the

best in yourself, your community need not fear for the service you and yours shall render to it. Is not this "community service" in itself?

2nd—As to your friends and acquaintances: They are each a definite and separate problem. Our real friends are drawn to us by nature's law of attraction and are therefore easier held than acquaintances, but they may be dispelled by our own carelessness. Our friends are those with whom we can associate as confidants.

To such a friend we can give our best, and we should expect the same of him. We should want to know him as he is, stripped of the mask that many men wear; and we should want him to know us as intimately.

I shall want him to raise *my* level, and wherein he is weak I shall expect to raise him, if I can. I shall want to favor him, whenever in my power, without thought of personal aggrandizement or consideration, and I shall expect the same of him. I shall want *him to know me* as a real companion.

Reduce Crop of Pessimists

There are traitors to friendship, but we should seek them out and try to educate them differently, and to a higher standard; "*'tis Rotarian duty.*" Someone has said that man starts out in life like a puppy dog: He radiates optimism, he loves his neighbors and his friends, and gives the glad hand and the tail-wag to everybody; then some unfeeling brute ties a tin-can to his tail and he "*ki-yis*" and hollers and looks around for a chance to bite someone, or kick back; from an optimist, he at once develops into a pessimist, and there is where we as Rotarians must educate him—right there, since it is our duty to mankind and to our community to have as few pessimists as possible.

Acquaintanceship is different. You may salute a man, daily, on the street, and yet know nothing of his character, his tastes and feelings, nor he of you. People seldom improve who have no other model than themselves to copy from. They become egotistical, and think, in the slang of the street, "*they are it,*" because they do not mingle and no one has challenged them.

Get out and meet those with whom you've become acquainted. Small in-

deed must be the calibre of that man or woman who cannot see some good in his fellow, something which he can extract and use it to advantage for his community—if it is nothing but a smile or how to meet people pleasantly and show cheerfulness.

Know Your Employees

Learn to give pleasure, if possible. You'll pass this way but once (why be a grouch?). Any good thing you can do, do it now—you'll not pass this way again.

*It may be that you won't be here tomorrow,
You may be cold upon your bier tomorrow,
The friend you mean to help some day,
When you have time, may go away—
Where he will be, you cannot say—tomorrow.*

3rd—Get acquainted with your employee—he needs your mental and social help and you need his. He's human, just as you and I are.

I did not so fully realize that as I did after I had been ten long weeks in a dissecting room, with the work incident to that study in my profession. There we saw 100 cadavers of men of all nationalities, from all walks of life, all physical conditions that man is heir to, all ages, and all come to the same condition at death. When we, 400 of us, had worked out the assignment given us for those 10 weeks, not one of us found one man among those 100 cadavers who was different from the other, so far as the anatomy was concerned. They were just as we are, every muscle, every artery, every nerve, every bone. They were employer and employee during their life, no doubt, as we are today.

Your employees may need your advice. Give it to them freely and they will be able to give you much, no doubt, for there are among the employees of the world the warmest, and yes, the brainiest and brawniest of mankind. The overall and jumper is but the exterior—in fact if it were not for the overall and jumper I doubt the existence of the evening clothes and dress-suit.

Be to your employee a friend. Let the latchstring to your office door always be on the outside, for your employee's use. Once a big employer said, "The door to my office is never locked, the humblest laborer is as welcome at any time as the highest official. I never know which may have a real message to me and

which of the most value, until interviewed."

What One Firm Does

I know of one firm in Monroe, Mich., which does this. There no doubt are many others doing the same, but this one I personally am familiar with, The Weis Mfg. Co., and the Weis Fibre Container Co. who employ about 500 people. They have a baseball club with splendid grounds, a tennis club and have 4 to 6 of the best courts, entertainment clubs for various social activities thruout the year, each and every function personally presided over and financed by the president of the firm, A. L. Weis, to whom the humblest employe has closest contact. Distributed about the walls, of that large plant, are mottoes as follows:

"A pleasant smile fits any face."

"All work is hard enough—make it lighter by not grumbling."

"Nobody likes the growler."

"Meet your fellow workers with a hearty 'good morning.'"
and others of similar nature.

Thru the medium of these various mottoes and organizations, they believe the closer cooperation of the individual employe and employer is more markt. During my 20 years' knowledge of this firm's business activities, they have never had a strike, or any industrial uprising whatsoever, and at all times there is a feeling of fellowship and co-operation, that is brought about by Christian treatment, the true exemplification of the Golden Rule.

Is not this community service an aid to success in social conditions? And what this firm has done for its employes others may be doing, or can do.

4th—Acquaintances in Business: How often an acquaintance is made and at once we begin to think of him as a business getter for us. Perish the thought, Fellow Rotarians! forget it! Do not associate *business* with *friends* and *acquaintances*. Get your business in the proper channels, by honest buying and honest selling, personal attention and judicious and honest advertising. It surely would be a dreadful mistake to

measure friendship and Rotary with the dollar sign.

Every man, yes, every animal, fish, the birds of the air, flowers of the field, even the blades of grass that we tread upon, have some function to perform, "born of old nature," and there is not one of these countless millions of nature's own products that does not strive as hard as it can to live and die for something other than itself and thereby help somebody else. Somebody else is helping you, then why not you help the other fellow. That's Rotarian service, isn't it? Helping, somehow, even tho in a modest way, yes, even in smallest trifles, may mean much.

Attending to the Trifles

The cackle of a goose saved Rome from surprise and ruin. A spark falling among some combustibles led to the discovery of gun-powder. A single weakness is often the ruin of a man or woman of many virtues. Vast enterprises have been founded on little ideas and many have failed because of trifling oversights. Many an enemy has been made because of some supposed slight to a friend. If our portion be to attend to the trifles, just as they give service and character to humanity, it matters not so long as we are doing our duty. It is the spirit of the service and not the serving alone that matters.

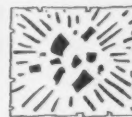
If man would only live the ideal Rotary spirit as he goes thru life—giving the best in him to his associates, to the business, social, home and civic world, and absorb therefrom only such things as are constructive of the better man, would this not be the real "scientizing of acquaintance"—the religion of Rotary?

If you and I and the other fellow each gives only the best within us, our talents, arts, best ideas, without any thought than for the betterment of community and individual, don't you see that that would mean everybody doing the same, and that each of us in return, by absorbing the best therefrom, would then be achieving success in life. And doing that must surely spell success for you and your community.





WAR WORK SERVICES ROTARY CLUBS



DURING the last month the Rotary clubs of the United States have increased their patriotic services and have demonstrated that they can do this and at the same time carry on their usual Rotary activities.

Perhaps the chief patriotic activity during the month was work for the success of the second Liberty Loan. American clubs got into this campaign with more than the usual Rotary enthusiasm. Many of them bought space in the daily newspapers of their cities for page display advertisements appealing for subscriptions to the bonds.

Without complete reports it is conserva-

tive to estimate that the Rotarians, as a body, subscribed for bonds aggregating enough to more than make their individual average subscription exceed the average expected of the business men of the country. In many cities, the Rotary clubs had special parades to boost the bond sale.

* * *

Food Conservation

Reports received at Headquarters indicate that the American clubs are getting behind the U. S. Food Administration's conservation campaign with considerable force.

The Seattle Rotary Club adopted a resolution which is typical of similar action taken by many other clubs. The resolution follows:

Resolved: That the Seattle Rotary Club hereafter eliminate, until such time as the government announces that such action is unnecessary, meats and wheat from its luncheons, substituting therefor such other foods as may be desirable and that the suggestion be sent without delay to the headquarters of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, that all Rotary clubs be requested to take a vote of their membership on the adoption of similar action to the end that the Rotary clubs of the country may take the lead among clubs and associations in this patriotic movement. Be it further

Resolved: That all Rotarians be requested to adopt similar restrictions in their several households.

The estimate is made that if every Rotary club follows the same plan, it will mean a saving each month of thirty-five tons of meat and nearly eighteen tons of wheat.

* * *

Training Camp Work

Work by the Rotary clubs in connection with training camp activities has progressed very satisfactorily. Many Rotarians were present at the October conference in Washington which Chairman Fosdick and the other members of his commission called for the special purpose of promoting the raising of the fund for War-Camp Community-Recreation Work.

The International Association was represented at this conference by Past President Frank Mulholland, 1st Vice-President McDowell, 3d Vice-President Botsford, Secretary Perry, Governors Van



United States and Rotary flags presented to Toledo Rotary Club by Frank Chapman and wife when Detroit Rotarians were visitors in Toledo. The presentation speech, which caused a patriotic outburst, was made by Frank Mulholland.

Amburgh and Rust, and upwards of a hundred Rotarians were present as representatives of their clubs.

While some Rotary clubs had already seen that their communities had raised the allotted quota, the conference developed the fact that the work as a whole had not progressed as rapidly as had been expected. The services of the International Association and of all American Rotary clubs were offered to the commission for use in an intensified drive to raise the required money. Details were worked out of a plan of operation and this plan was put up to the clubs thru the International Headquarters.

How One Club Raised Quota

In his report to the Washington Headquarters, Secretary Burton E. Nelson of the Racine club gave the following description of the way in which the Racine Rotarians raised their city's quota in one day:

This work with the Rotary Club of Racine was an extremely simple matter, much more simple than we thought it would be.

Briefly stated, this was the program and the experience: Your Mr. Otto came to us on Tuesday, the 2nd of October. He had reported at the Commercial Club and received no encouragement concerning the Commercial Club's attitude. He then came to me as secretary of the Rotary club. I took him with me to a noon meeting of the club and permitted him to state his case there. On October 9th we had Mr. MacPherson, president of the Rotary club at Joliet, who had just returned from the Texas border where he was engaged in your recreation work. He told us his story and immediately following his address the Rotary club unanimously decided to put thru the campaign.

The Liberty Loan campaign was opening on Monday. It was necessary for us to act quickly or wait indefinitely. We decided to do the former. Friday was the day set. Friday morning at 9 o'clock, nine teams of five men each, which included every member of the club in good standing, were on the job. This number of course was materially decreased by absence from the city, and we had in effective workers, I imagine, about three and a half men to a team.

The territory had been divided up between the captains of the teams at a previous meeting. At noon all workers reported at luncheon and when the totals were made for the individual teams we found that we had \$3,000. One team had collected \$600 and another \$602. At 2 o'clock we were on the job again, and at 5 o'clock captains and others interested reported at the Rotary hotel on the day's work. One team working in a poor territory had \$175. My own team reported with \$810.50, the highest amount collected. A few of the

subscriptions from large corporations, absolutely good, have not been paid. I am going after them today.

This tells the story of the campaign, except that I would like to add that with the rarest exception the boys were treated with great courtesy, and were received gladly. The only literature that we had that gave us any information at all was Weekly Letter No. 12, Sept. 14, 1917, of the International Association of Rotary Clubs.

Virtually every member of the Rotary club is in the Liberty Loan campaign this week. It may be pretty hard for me to get complete statements from them before the close of the week or the first of next. The full remittance, however, will be made at an early date. Racine's quota was \$4,000. I think we shall be able to remit, after deducting about \$40 or \$50 of campaign expense, in the neighborhood of \$4,250 or \$4,500.

Report from Eleventh District

In connection with this work, District Governor Dawson of the 11th district reported in the middle of October the following interesting facts regarding work in his district:

Fred B. Barnes of the Rotary Club of Manhattan, Kansas, is in charge of the War-Camp Community-Recreation work around the Fort Riley reservation and Leavenworth in Kansas. He reports that the recently organized Rotary Club of Junction City would raise \$6,000 that week in that little city to make the temporary community house comfortable for the winter and to provide funds for its maintenance until next July.

Secretary Brown of the Junction City club gave a \$5,000 lot as a site for the new permanent community house to be built later. All of the work done at Manhattan up to that time was performed largely thru the efforts of the members of the new club.

Rotarian Cecil Baker, head of the architectural department of the State Agricultural College was preparing plans for the erection of various community houses. Rotarian Henry B. Winter of Manhattan was the local architect in charge of the new building there.

The Rotary Club of Leavenworth has authorized the issue of \$50,000 in bonds to cover the cost of erecting a great community house to be a permanent gathering place for soldiers and citizens. In addition to this amount, there would be \$14,000 or more spent from the national fund out of the money being raised by the Rotary clubs of the 11th district.

* * *

A number of Amer- (Continued on page 568)



The Fate of the Unprepared

Among the remarkable events of this war no fact stands out more startlingly than the tragic sacrifice of Russia's unequipped soldiers.

The army has been victimized by intrigue and treachery. Guns were sent to the front without ammunition and ammunition without guns. Supplies were provided that when unpacked proved to be rubbish. Left stranded by communications that broke down under slight pressure the brave Russian troops hurled themselves again and again against foes perfectly prepared.

From the very verge of victory they doggedly fell back fighting with stones and clubs and iron bars, resisting heroically but ineffectively.

No thought can be more abhorrent to

Americans than that of our boys ruthlessly slaughtered because of lack of equipment or support which it is the first business of us at home to supply.

Our Government, never before so powerful, is working prodigiously in the preparation of armies and means of warfare. Throughout the nation there is a unity of purpose that is piling on the altar of liberty every personal ambition and corporate gain.

Mines, factories, farms, shipyards, the counting houses and shops of every industry are laboring day and night to supply the sinews of war.

The Bell System is co-operating to mobilize production, transportation and communication, and is using its every energy to speed up American defense.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

You will be serving your advertisers if you will mention THE ROTARIAN when writing them.



Messages from the Districts



DISTRICT NO. 1

Willard I. Lansing, Providence, Governor

All New England Rotarians who attended the Atlanta convention are enthusiastic about attending the Kansas City convention in June, 1918, and also in seeing to it that as many of their friends as possible will go. Preparations are in hand to insure a maximum attendance of New England Rotarians.

Our only difficulty will be to demonstrate to New Englanders that they can be accommodated all together in one hotel in one or two floors; that they can be provided with as many baths and other conveniences as are necessary; that the hotel will be near the convention hall; that they can obtain a hall or portion of a building in close proximity where they can stage an industrial exhibit of distinctly New England merchandise.

Our idea would be to use the four sides of the hall or series of rooms for the exposition and at eleven o'clock on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings have an orchestra play for dancing until 12:30 or 1 or a jazz band perform; from beginning of the dance until closing time, a New England baked bean supper with brown bread, doughnuts, cheese and coffee to be provided free to all guests. We are so anxious that these beans shall be of the right sort and baked in the right way that we propose bringing with us a little freight car containing the beans and the bean pots. We will travel on a special train to the extent of two hundred at least.

In November we organized clubs at Fairmont and Chillicothe, and started organization work in New Philadelphia, Norwalk, Tiffin, Mansfield, all in Ohio, and in Adrian and Sturgis, in Michigan. I hope to report at the District Conference in February that the Toledo club alone has organized half a dozen new clubs this year.

Many business men say that now is not a good time to start Rotary clubs because of the unusual demands on business men. I have found by actual experience that there never has been a more oppor-

tune time for the organization of new Rotary clubs. Every city which hasn't one, needs it now more than ever.

DISTRICT NO. 8

Ed. R. Kelsey, Toledo, Governor

The Rotary Club of Toledo has appointed an Extension committee to help organize new clubs in district No. 8. I am asking every other club in the district to appoint a similar committee and make a pledge that it will help to organize at least one new Rotary club during the year (before the Kansas City convention).

DISTRICT NO. 13

Dewey P. Powell, Stockton, Governor

Governor Powell spent a delightful week in Honolulu and vicinity the middle of October, and reports that he "feels justified in saying my visit was quite profitable to Rotary. The Honolulu club had lost sight of their association with the central organization; had made application to be placed upon the same basis as the British clubs, paying dues of \$10 a year for the entire club. I am happy to state that before I left their board of directors voted unanimously to withdraw that application."

Secretary Lewis H. Underwood of the Honolulu club makes the same kind of a report as to the result of the governor's visitation. "Dewey's visit," writes Lewis, "has done more for Rotary in our club in the one week he was able to give us than we have been able to absorb since we have been organized. His visit accomplished many things for us, the most important and the first to which we wish to give attention is the withdrawal of our club's petition for a reduction in our per capita tax. We would ask that the incident be forgotten and in its place we ask you to consider us as a club which is more than anxious to contribute towards the expense of the International Association, which is the way in which we now look upon our per capita tax."

Dewey's own summary of the result of his visit is that it "will be a stimulus to their interest and work that could not have been accomplished by any other

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

The Universal Gift—and WHY

Fills a Universal Need—everyone appreciates a good fountain pen for its convenience in writing.

Is Universally Used—millions of Waterman's Ideals are giving perfect daily service throughout the civilized world.

Is Universally Superior—because Waterman's Ideal has patented features possessed by no other pen; assuring accurate ink control, convenience in filling, protection against loss—and ever-ready writing efficiency.

Is backed by Universal Service—wherever the user may go, he will find Waterman's Ideal dealers ready and willing to cooperate with us on our guarantee of complete satisfaction.

There is a size or design to suit every purse or person—a pen point to suit every hand writing.

Ask for Waterman's Ideals at the Best Stores

From the wide assortment of Self-Filling, Safety, Pocket and Regular types, can be selected an appropriate pen for business, social or student uses, or for the young folks.

\$2.50, \$4.00,
\$5.00 up to
\$150.00.

Exchange-
able after
Xmas to suit
recipient's hand.
In gift boxes.

Gift
Folder
on
Request

L. E. WATERMAN COMPANY
BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Boston San Francisco Chicago
London Montreal Buenos Aires

means than a visit of an International officer."

Governor Powell reached Honolulu Wednesday night, 10th, October, accompanied by Mrs. Powell. Until the following Wednesday, when they said "Aloha" and were decorated with the Lei by the Rotarians and their wives, they were continually entertained by members of the club. During this week Dewey had two meetings with the club's directors, made a forty minute talk on Rotary at the regular club luncheon, and represented the club at a Liberty Bond luncheon under the auspices of the Advertising club at which occasion he was given the principal place on the program.

He and his wife are enthusiastic in

their appreciation of the courtesies extended them by the Honolulu Rotarians, and are enthusiastic about the islands. Automobiles, special trains, chartered boats, were placed at their disposal; a native feast was given for them at the beach home of President Watkins, where they sat on the floor to eat the native dishes which they previously had watched being cooked in the Imu or beach oven.

They visited the island of Hawaii, thirty hours distant from Honolulu, and looked for an hour or more down into the fiery depths of Kilauea, the volcano, which was particularly active that day. "If I appear to have reformed in the future," says Dewey, "it will be because that volcano looked like the real thing, and a sample was all I wanted."

RECENT ADDITIONS TO ROTARY FAMILY

Activity in extension work during the past month has been primarily the designation of an acting deputy governor from the Rotary club in the vicinity of the city where it is desired a Rotary club shall be organized. About twenty-five such appointments have already been made and more are to follow. It is believed that this will be Rotary's year of greatest progress in organization work. In order to develop a greater degree of cooperation with and assistance to the district governors on the part of the International Secretary's office, Rotarian John I. Hoffman of the Secretary's staff has been detailed by the I. S. to take charge of extension work at Headquarters.

* * *

New Haven, Conn. (in District No. 1)

Arthur C. Morse of New Haven, who was appointed chairman of the organizing committee last year, has been instrumental in establishing the Rotary Club of New Haven with a charter membership of twenty-four. District Governor Lansing was present at the temporary organization meeting 4th October. The permanent organization meeting was held 18th October at which time they filed their application for membership in the International Association. The officers of the club are: President, George J. Bassett, 754 Chapel Street; vice-president, Arthur C. Morse, 129 Church Street; secretary John R. Demarest, 246 Meadow Street; treasurer, Donald A. Adams, 82 Church Street.

* * *

Anniston, Ala. (in District No. 5)

Preliminary steps toward the organization of the Rotary Club of Anniston were taken by Past Governor Quisenberry and subsequent action by Governor Jones resulted in the organization of the club 7th September, with a charter

membership of forty-five. Dr. George Lang acted as the chairman of the organizing committee. This club has been elected to membership in the Association as of 1st November, 1917. The officers are: President, Dr. George Lang, president Alabama Presbyterian College; vice-president, James Gardner, Jr., 1031 Noble Street; secretary, J. W. Mallory, Polar Ice & Coal Co.; treasurer, Ben Spearman, 1010 Noble Street.

* * *

Drumright, Okla. (in District No. 11)

The Rotary Club of Drumright was permanently organized 2d November. W. B. Miser, manager Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company, acted as chairman of the organizing committee and was elected as the first president of the club. The other officers are: Vice-president, W. C. French; secretary, P. L. Whiteside; treasurer, J. H. Hulme.

* * *

Sapulpa, Okla. (in District No. 11)

The latter part of July, 1917, Governor Dawson visited Sapulpa and formed the nucleus of the Rotary Club of Sapulpa which was permanently organized 20th September, under the supervision of President J. F. Owens of Muskogee, who acted as the deputy district governor. This club has made application for membership in the International Association. The officers are: President, George E. Wilmarth, 22 South Park; vice-president, W. W. Jenkins, 21 East Hobson; secretary, Ray Wood, 24 East Dewey; treasurer, Fay T. Chew, Berryhill Bldg.

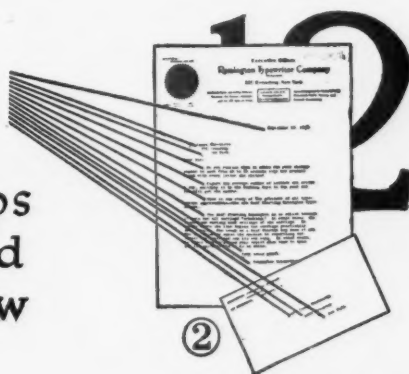
* * *

Clubs Now Affiliated

The following clubs, whose organization has been reported previously, have recently been elected as member clubs of the Association:

- Manhattan, Kansas (in District No. 11).
- Long Beach, Calif. (in District No. 13).
- Bellingham, Wash. (in District No. 15).
- Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island (in District No. 16).
- Saskatoon, Sask. (in District No. 18).

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Overheard by A. Little Bird

Rotarian David Thomas, clergyman member of the Sheboygan Club, pastor of the First Congregational Church, has resigned because his patriotic sermons were objected to by some of the heavy contributing members of the church. Dave is an enthusiastic Rotarian and went to the Atlanta convention at his own expense. Upon his return to Sheboygan he preached a splendid sermon on "Patriotism as Exemplified at the International Rotary convention." His resignation from the pastorate took effect November 1st. He expects to devote his time to lecturing. In his letter of resignation to the officers and members of his church, Rotarian Thomas said, "to the suggestion that I tone my patriotic utterances to meet the peculiar local situation, my answer has been and now is—I will not! I cannot!"

Rotarian Gordon L. Stephens, vice-president of the Rotary Club of Brooklyn was largely instrumental in the organization of an inter-city bowling association of Rotary clubs, representing Albany, New York City, Brooklyn, Newark, and all New Jersey. Semi-weekly meetings are held. The new stunt is a big success.

Rotarian John E. Shelby of Birmingham, Ala., former vice-president of the International Association had the pleasure recently of managing a successful political campaign in his home city when his candidate for mayor was elected by a substantial majority. The campaign attracted state-wide attention and was also watched with great interest by the cities in neighboring states. The successful candidate was Dr. N. A. Barrett, described by Shelby as "a man who stands for social and industrial justice and possesses a broad vision on every question entering into our municipal life and a man whose election was opposed in a most vigorous and bitter way by what is generally termed as big business." Shelby looks upon Barrett's election as a triumph for honesty in politics and business.

Rotarian Francis Lynde of Chattanooga who has been ill for sometime is back on the job attending Rotary meetings regularly, writing new novels and holding down his job as club correspondent for THE ROTARIAN.

Paul Koontz, for some time assistant secretary of the Rotary Club of Kansas City who resigned recently and moved to Tulsa, Okla., to practice law returned to Kansas City sometime

ago ill with typhoid fever. After several weeks of confinement in Kansas City, the end came the latter part of October. His death was a great shock to the Kansas City Rotarians.

Rotarian Andrew James Dow, president of the Houston Club was a bachelor when he went to Atlanta to attend the Rotary convention last June. When he left Atlanta after the convention he did not take his heart away with him but left it in possession of Miss Mary Lucy Turner of that city. November 10th was the date fixed for their wedding.

Rotarian John H. Patterson of Dayton, president of the National Cash Register Company, put over a new one in October when he had the wives of his five hundred sales agents and salesmen come to Dayton for three days as the guests of the company to take part in a discussion of the problems of salesmanship connected with their husband's business. The expenses of the women were paid by the company from the time they left their homes until their return.

Rotarian J. N. Willys of Toledo has charge of the campaign to raise the War-Camp Community-Recreation fund. In response to a letter from Rotarian Willys to the Toledo club asking aid of his fellow club members, Secretary Ed. Kelsey in his capacity as governor of District No. 7 has appointed a deputy governor for Michigan and another for Ohio to cooperate with Willys.

Rotarian Edgar A. Guest, poet member of the Detroit club made good use of his talents recently to save himself from being dropt from membership because of absence. He wrote the following letter to the directors and it was sufficient to save his head:

To the Directors of the Rotary Club:

Good friends of mine, I'll pen a line, to let you know the reason I missed the grub at our good club; this is the golfing season; Temptation sore, has sought my door, and led me off to pleasure, and with the ginks who swarm the links, I spent my hours of leisure.

Forgive, I pray, my heedless way, and chide me not for straying. Oh, heed this line, as I would thine, if thou to me were praying; I am a geek whose flesh is weak, my soul must oft be shriven; and when I die, beyond the sky, great sins must be for-



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Some Rotarians on Active Service



Jack Craig



Leo Weeks



Dave C. Bayless



Arthur Kemp

John E. Craig of Charleston, W. Va., at the Officers Reserve Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis, in his best "Rotary Smile." Leo Weeks of Des Moines, chief boatswain's mate on Uncle Sam's "Dorothea." Rev. Dave C. Bayless, of Charleston, W. Va. is Y. M. C. A. secretary in charge of the work for the West Virginia troops at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. The boys call him the "Smile Captain." Arthur Kemp of the Buffalo Rotary Club, Colonel commanding the 74th New York Infantry, which was stationed at Spartanburg, S. C.

given. I long would be in Rotary; my membership, preserve it! restore to me, my place with thee, although I don't deserve it!

My faith to prove; I now shall move, in candor, not in cunning; back in the fold, as good as gold, I have been two weeks running.

Sincerely,
(Signed) Edgar A. Guest.

Rotarian Tom Davis, the attorney member of the Butte club, is located in the training camp at American Lake where he has charge of some of the Y. M. C. A. activities.

Rotarians Kenneth Baldridge and Joe Goodell, members of the Albuquerque Rotary Club, left for the front recently. Kenneth enlisted in the Forestry Regiment as a private and Joe has gone to the Officers' Training Camp to see what he can qualify for, before leaving for France.

Rotarian Albert E. Carter, past president of the Oakland Club enjoys the distinction of having had some poetry written at him. While Carter was making his farewell address, Byron Rutley wrote the following verses on the table cloth:

*Here is a greeting to you, Al,
From the boys down on the floor.
We welcome you back, old pal,
Among the boys down on the floor.
Down where the boys are blithe and gay,
With less of work and more of play,
Where, if you want to talk, you'll have to pay,
Among the boys down on the floor.*

*In the Rotary garden of roses we say,
Among the boys down on the floor,
"Friendship" is the fairest flower today,
Among the boys down on the floor.
And may these simple lines and few,
Convey this message, frank and true,
There's many a happy thought of you
Among the boys down on the floor.*

*But after all is said and done,
About the boys down on the floor,
That's where the battles are really won
Among the boys down on the floor.
And now that you have done your "bit"
We welcome you back as eminently fit
To join the workers who always sit
Among the boys down on the floor.*

Carter has left a growing law practice to take charge of the welfare work at Camp Lewis, near Seattle.

Rotarian O. T. Wilson, first president of the Morris Club, died of heart failure on Oct. 22d. He was very prominent in all civic affairs and his loss will be keenly felt by the citizens of Morris.

Over 11,900 retail merchants failed last year



Bankers and wholesalers are interested in these figures. They lose when the merchant fails.

Up-to-date National Cash Registers stop lax methods in retail stores—save time, work and money.

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You and Your Doctor

In the following four articles THE ROTARIAN presents important observations on the subject of health conservation and medical practice, without approving or disapproving the conclusions or arguments of the authors, but with the knowledge that its readers will be interested in reading the contributions.

HEALTH CONSERVATION IN WAR TIME

By Murray Auerbach

General Secretary, United Charities, Little Rock, Ark.

N THE daily papers of the United States there appeared recently a dispatch to the effect that a commission of American physicians would go to France to take up the task of restoring to health thousands of French children suffering from diseases resulting from the lack of proper care during the war. This is but one of many similar reports and its significance must not be overlooked.

"The lack of proper care during the war" is now causing an expenditure of a vast amount of money that might have been saved. The thousands whose bodies have been weakened and whose nervous systems have been shattered because of the neglect incident to the war present a very serious situation.

This situation is by no means true only of France. All the European countries engaged in the world conflict are similarly affected. Nor is this state of affairs true only of children, for thousands of adults too are numbered among those whose physical standards have been lowered during the past three years.

The Enemy in the Rear

It is not, after all, strange that little or no attention should have been given to the non-combatants at home. When the war first broke the dominant and the only thought was "Save the country from the invader!" In the desire to aid in the conflict the usual home problems were overlooked, but there came stalking in behind the lines a more powerful enemy—more powerful because it attacked unexpectedly, slowly but surely, the weak, the defenseless, the innocent.

It weakened physical standards, it lowered moral standards, it destroyed social standards, it wrecked homes, blighted lives, snuffed out hopeful careers. This enemy was allowed to have full sway until

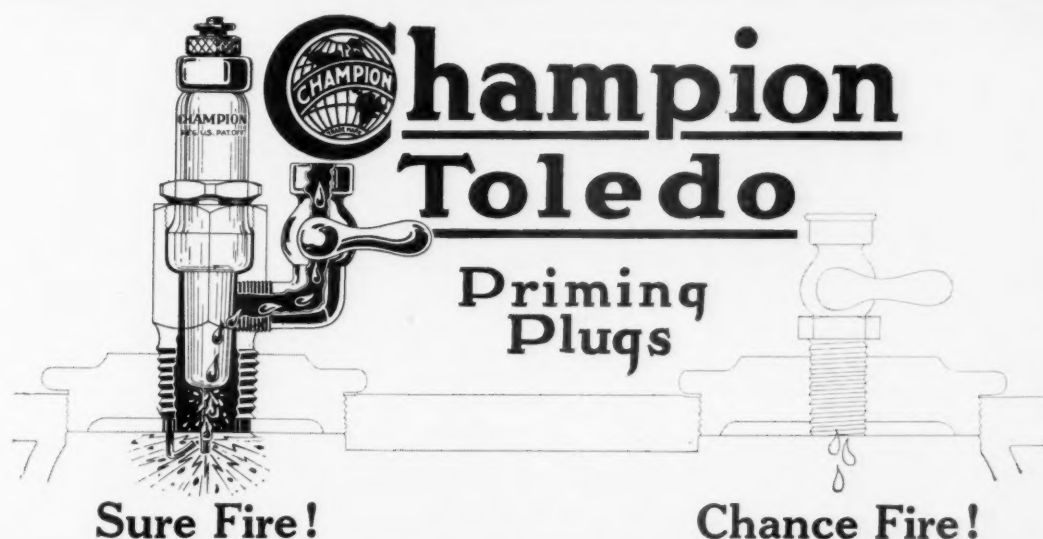
France discovered that tuberculosis had increased almost beyond her control, till Germany learned that juvenile delinquency had increased about 50 per cent, till all the warring countries found, in addition to the above, an appalling increase in poverty, distress, infant mortality, immorality, and other social troubles.

Here, then, is the lesson for America: The mistakes of England, France, Germany, et cetera, must not be repeated by us. Already these countries are spending huge sums of money trying to rectify the errors made. How well this will be done only time can tell, but certainly no expenditure of money can compensate for the unnecessary suffering, the mental anguish, the destruction of purity, or the broken homes. No expenditure of money can assuage the grief of those who see their families scattered and their homes shattered.

The war may be won by victory over the armed enemy. Democracy will not be won unless, in crushing autocracy, we build up for ourselves a citizenship strong mentally, physically and morally—a race of men and women whose social and intellectual standards shall be so high that the next generation will see the ideals of peace and social justice realized.

This cannot be accomplished unless we see that those who will make the citizenship of the next generation are fed properly, are clothed decently, are sheltered sanely, and that they are given every opportunity to make themselves respected members of the community. This view is indeed recognized by Sir Baden-Powell, who in the first annual report of the Canadian Patriotic Fund said:

The true victory will lie not so much in the actual tactical gains on the battlefield today as in the quality of the men who have to carry on the work of the country after the war. We must economize our human material. Each individual must be made healthy and strong, endowed



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If the gas vaporizes sufficiently to travel over to the spark, well and good.

If not, it will not explode.

And in a cold motor it does not readily vaporize.

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with character for becoming a valuable citizen for the state.

Don't Forget Home Charities

The moral is that home charities must not be neglected during the war. The war must not be considered in terms of here and now, but we must look beyond and view its effects on the future. War increases home problems, and social agencies must maintain high standards to cope with these problems effectively.

The organized charities must be encouraged in the work of relieving distress and improving social conditions.

Agencies for children must be helped in their endeavor to make citizens robust in mind and body.

Anti-tuberculosis societies must be assisted to reduce the death rate from tuberculosis.

Boys clubs and playgrounds must be given support to develop the rising generation morally and intellectually. Recreation centers and supervised amusements must be maintained for the moral and social advancement of our "neglected neighbors."

Every agency entering into the cooperative scheme of social service must be given the means with which to convert a possible economic and social loss into a valuable community asset.

Surely no phase of the program for national defense is more vital than this.

STATE MEDICINE

By Dr. Lyle Telford

Physician member, Rotary Club of Vancouver, B. C.

THE subject of "State Medicine" may be new to most Canadians but before many years I am sure it will be familiar to all, because it is something of vital interest to everyone in this fair dominion of ours, rich or poor, bond or free.

Our government provides us with our education, protects us against foreign invasion, against fire, against theft. Does it not then seem reasonable that the greatest asset that any government can have—the health of its citizens—should be protected so far as this may be possible?

The question might naturally arise at this point: is there any reason for us to believe that the public would accept such a system as might be advocated under the term "state medicine"?

That it would be indicated by the formation and development of mutual benefit societies, fraternal organizations, etc. These are methods by which the burden of sickness and distress is placed upon the shoulders of all that they might aid unfortunate brothers.

Large corporations for years have forced their employees to contribute to a sickness and accident fund and sickness insurance is becoming very popular and rightly so. Many a father is being relieved, thru such insurance, of sleepless nights caused by anxiety as to what would become of his family should he contract a severe illness.

These are some of the reasons which indicate that the public would welcome the institution of a system of state medicine.

The Proposed System

Under such a system, every adult would pay a stipulated fee at stated periods and in return would be provided with proper medical, surgical and hospital care.

For example, in a city such as ours (Vancouver) of about 100,000 population, we would have two or three hospitals each provided with a complete staff of specialists, consultants, assistants and nurses on duty night as well as day. There would be no physicians' or surgeons' offices apart from the hospitals and thus would be eliminated a large overhead expense which contributes in no small degree to the high cost of medical attention.

In case of illness you would telephone to the hospital in your district. One of the outside staff would be sent to you immediately. If the illness proved to be a minor one, he would continue to attend to you. If the illness proved to be serious, a specialist would be placed in charge of your case.

The men in charge would be guided solely by the necessity of your case and not by the amount of cash to your credit in the bank. They would be paid regular salaries and consequently would have no financial interest in any case except insofar

*Here's our sincere Christmas toast;
The pleasure be ours of serving you most*

Cliff Miller

ROTARIAN



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as carelessness or lack of ability would lead to their demotion or discharge from the service.

The system could be maintained in a similar manner in the country districts outside the cities. The districts would vary in size according to density of population and travelling facilities. In centrally located areas there would be stationed a hospital and consulting staff and the country people would thus have medical service worthy of the name.

It is evident that the logical accompaniment of such a system of state medicine would be the state control of the sale and manufacture of drugs. In Canada, since the outbreak of the war, we have just reason to hope for such an arrangement. Drugs that are of incalculable value to the sick have gone up in price far beyond the reach of persons of average means.

Do you realize that more than 3,000,000 persons in the United States are ill at all times. Are you aware that the annual wage loss in the country to the south of us is \$500,000,000 plus the added cost of medical care? Do you know that three fourths of the applications for aid from charitable associations are due directly or indirectly to ill health?

I quote these few figures to give you a glimpse as to what is ahead of us in Canada and to emphasize the need that we should be aroused from our condition of lethargy and indifference.

It is the duty of a city and a province to concern itself with the special problems of human life, of community efficiency and betterment, as much as with the question of police and fire protection. The old

notion that society should leave its members alone, each to look after his own interest, provided only that he doesn't defraud or hurt his neighbor, has come to be regarded as one of the falsest maxims that ever pandered to human selfishness under the name of political wisdom.

The dawning of a new vision is upon us. Selfishness and indifference to our brother's welfare must be banished. We must realize as never before that we owe a debt to society far greater than any we may owe to ourselves. Henceforth, we must press ever forward to aid our fellows in distress.

Under present conditions, there are two classes of individuals who do get good medical service—the very poor and the very wealthy. The people of the middle class, who form by far the largest portion of our population, do not get such efficient medical service. They feel they cannot afford to pay and employ specialists and they are too proud to ask for charity.

Many arguments are advanced against the system of state medicine even by the medical men themselves, but at the base of all such arguments lurks that familiar bugbear to all human advancement—selfishness, the desire for personal gain.

But let me quote in closing the words of Rotarian William Allen White, of Emporia, Kansas: "There is nothing so grotesquely false in all the stupid doctrines that infest this planet as the theory that men are goaded to their highest endeavors by the money there is in it. The cheapest service the race knows is paid for in money. More and more the best service is paid for in the coin that is minted in the joy of service."

STATE HEALTH INSURANCE

DR. RICHARD CABOT created quite a stir in medical circles in the United States by advocating a new regime in medical practice and predicting that it would soon become an accomplished fact.

His views were severely criticized by many doctors but apparently, according to *The Literary Digest*, he is not alone among eminent medical authorities in believing that the downfall of the fee system is near and that some kind of state medical practice will replace it. *The Digest* goes on to say:

"In *The Modern Hospital* (St. Louis) Dr. Alexander Lambert, chairman of the

American Medical Association's Social Insurance Committee, and widely known as the physician and companion of Colonel Roosevelt, states his belief that the change will take place in the direction of some such form of health-insurance as is now compulsory under Government auspices in Great Britain.

"That this is inevitable for wage-earners he positively asserts. Its forerunner—workmen's compensation—has already been adopted in thirty-four States within six years. The next logical step, Dr. Lambert thinks, is to protect the wage-earner, not only when his disability is due to

Kansas City in June 1918

Every day

brings new evidence that the 1918 Convention of International Rotary will mark an epoch not only in Rotary, but in the history of gatherings international in scope.

Rotary is playing a big part in the country's affairs—the part it is playing in world affairs is not so easy to visualize.

Make your plans *now* to be present—and see!

Kansas City in June 1918

sickness or accident arising directly from his employment, but also from other sources. He says:

Bills providing for just such protection to manual employes and other employes earning less than \$100 a month were introduced into the legislatures of Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey during the session of 1916. For these groups health-insurance is made compulsory, because experience elsewhere has shown that voluntary insurance does not reach the persons who most need protection.

The benefits provided are medical, surgical, and nursing attendance, including necessary hospital care, medicines, and supplies; also a cash benefit. . . . The cost . . . is to be borne two-fifths by the employee, two-fifths by the

employer, and one-fifth by the State.

The organization of this medical aid under health-insurance presents very definite problems, of which one is the adoption of a system of administration which will guarantee excellent medical service. A second is the adoption of a method of payment which will be not only adequate to the physician, but which will also encourage a high standard of service.

The inevitable drift in this country to health-insurance, which presents new problems to the medical profession, requires the earnest thought of every physician. . . . As a result of such careful thought it will be possible to evolve an organization which not only will do no injury to the profession, but which will improve the medical service available to the American wage-earner.

MALARIA MALIGNED

By Dr. Wilbur Thomson

City Bacteriologist, Beaumont, Texas

THE prevalence of communicable diseases in a given community is the price of insanitation—an invention of man. Upon a virgin soil and into virgin streams man deposits his waste that sickens other men, and they die. And the man loudly proclaims the location unhealthful—man's insanitation to man.

Civilization is akin to enlightenment, yet the prevalence of preventable disease trails a well defined civilized path.

The healthfulness of a given community depends upon the observance of sanitary laws by the people of that community, regardless of its location. The slovenly individual becomes an easy victim of diseases that thrive in slovenness, and the slovenly community drinks the bitter dregs from the insanitary cup of its own making.

The low lands of the gulf coast country are quite as healthful as the elevated interior—equal sanitation considered. People like to prate of the "low, damp climate," tho no proof has been produced to show that a low altitude and a high humidity ever deleteriously affected human health. On the contrary, physiological experiments tend to show that atmospheric moisture to the point of near saturation is more beneficial to health than the dry air of the arid west.

Malaria is the bugbear of the seaboard, and a much maligned disease. We overeat and blame "malaria"; poisoned on our own waste products, it's "malaria"; "burned out" at hard work in our offices, we sigh "malarial climate"; even the tip-

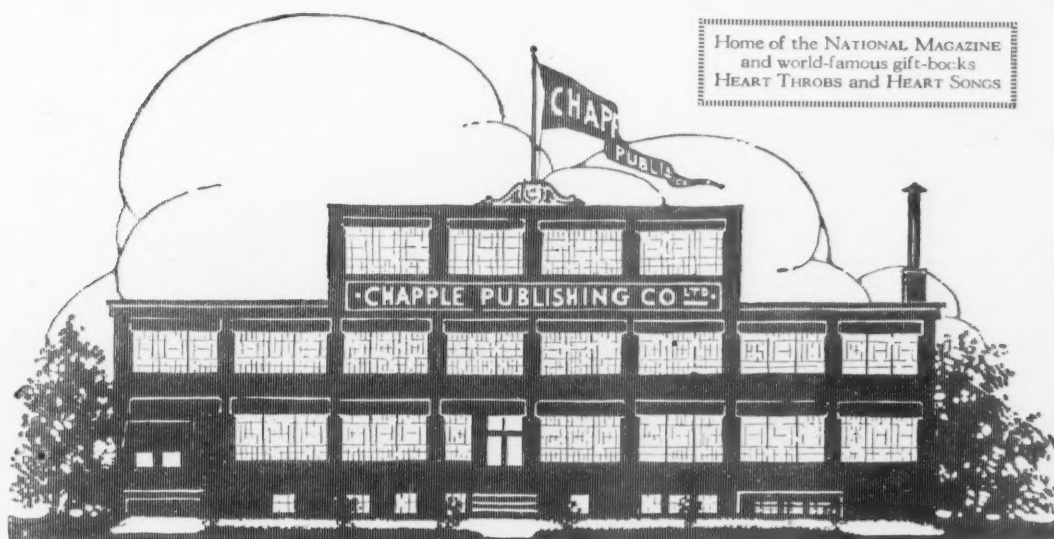
pler, on the morning after, holds "malaria" responsible for the headache,

Everything from ingrowing nails to early baldness has been ascribed to malaria, when, as a matter of fact, malaria has been more prevalent about the marsh lands of interior states than along the gulf coast. The only malarial chill I ever experienced was on the bald, bare prairies of "bleeding Kansas," one thousand feet above the sea.

Malaria is mosquito borne, and it matters not whether you live in the Everglades of Florida, or in Glacier Park, if you feed your blood to mosquitoes you are pretty sure to receive malarial parasites in exchange. A pure water supply, a clean milk supply, a clean food supply, sanitary sewage disposal, and drainage are essentials that will produce healthful conditions in any location.

The shallow surface well produces typhoid fever and dysentery in Maine and in Texas; dirty milk kills babies everywhere; a community that permits the exposure of its food supply to the contaminating influences of flies and street dust can not attain the distinction of being a healthy community.

The old miasmatic theory that swamp emanations carried disease has been exploded for all time. It has been conclusively proven that, given a clean water supply, clean food, and a screened house, one may dwell in the heart of a swamp and enjoy the best of health; drain that swamp, establish sanitary sewage disposal, and it becomes a veritable health resort.



QUICK FRENCH

Lafayette brought money and troops to America to aid in the American fight for independence in 1775. Pershing has taken money and troops to France to aid in the French fight for independence in 1917.

Now is the Time to Learn French

Soldiers and sailors will want to be able to talk with their French compatriots. Americans at home will wish to know the language so that they may be able to use it when their time comes to help—which is *now*.

In order to meet the great demand for an inexpensive phrase-book—a book that will enable the student to gain a *speaking knowledge of French phrases in the shortest possible time*—we have just compiled

Quick French for Soldiers and Sailors

Send sixteen cents in stamps for the booklet. Lots of twenty-five or more sent postpaid, or by express, prepaid.

United States Infantry Drill Regulations

The editor of the NATIONAL MAGAZINE wrote the Secretary of War, suggesting that "Infantry Drill Regulations," as established for the United States Army, be printed in such a form that they could be scattered broadcast over the entire country for the guidance of the Home Guard and other military organizations that have sprung up, and are still springing up, everywhere. The Secretary of War approved the suggestion. We have published them in a handy booklet, which we will mail upon receipt of price, 16 cents, postpaid.

Manual of Interior Guard Duty

A vest-pocket edition. Contains regulations for posting guard, general orders, and all other information needed in guard duty. By mail, postpaid, 16 cents.

Put Them in the Soldier's Kit

CHAPPLE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Ltd., Boston, Mass.

LOYAL SERVICE TO THE SOLDIERS

(Continued from page 514) ing us is one that has always been associated, traditionally at least, with training camps and armies, and that is the evil of alcohol. The War Department has taken the same position concerning alcohol as it has concerning prostitutes, that the soldier in uniform must be kept absolutely away from it.

It is not going to do us any good or get us anywhere, as Secretary Baker so well pointed out today, merely to set up *verboden* signs along the road. As I said, we have got to set up competing influences, to establish some concrete positive forces to take the place of the things we are trying to eliminate. We can not expect the soldiers to go across the railroad tracks in the evening, and not go into these forbidden places and saloons if there is nothing else to attract them.

Just after the war broke out in April of this year, the President and the Secretary of War, having these facts keenly in mind, askt me to assume the chairmanship of the newly appointed Commission on Training Camp Activities. At the outset it seemed that we would have to strike along three distinct lines:

In the first place, on the negative side of our work—because there is certain negative work to be done—we would have to establish machinery to keep down the professional prostitute and the saloons.

In the second place we would have to see that the men inside our training camps were thoroly taken care of, with adequate recreational facilities, and that the whole round of leisure time was filled completely.

And in the third place, we made up our minds that the communities in the neighborhood of training camps, where the men would always go when they had an hour's leave, would have to be organized along recreational lines, with adequate facilities to greet the men. We have followed these three lines in the organization of our Commission.

Using Establisht Machinery

We have tried not to develop any more machinery than was absolutely necessary. We have tried not to create any more agencies, any new societies. We have wanted so far as possible to work with the existing agencies, which are equipt to

handle the work in which we were interested. For that reason, therefore, we have leaned very heavily upon the Y. M. C. A. for our activities inside the training camps. You all know about the work of the Y. M. C. A., of the very splendid achievement on the Mexican border a year ago last summer, and of the very splendid things it has done with the forces overseas. The Y. M. C. A. secretary inside a camp has come to be the "Big Brother" of the troops, and I know that the Y. M. C. A. in this war is making an enviable place for itself among those agencies that are helping to win the war.

Inside the camp, too, we are depending upon the Knights of Columbus. We are also depending upon other organizations along that line. We askt the American Library Association to assume responsibility for developing the libraries in the camps.

Then we began to think of supplementing the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, and the American Library Association.

Theatre for Each Camp

Today the Commission on Training Camp Activities is erecting a thoroly equipt theater in each of the sixteen cantonments in the United States, and we are going to book the best Broadway shows straight thru the camps.

We are making arrangements to have moving picture houses thruout the camps.

We have plans for an extensive educational work in cooperation with the Y. M. C. A.

We are making arrangements for the development inside the camps of athletic facilities on a very wide scale. We are appointing athletic coaches, and we are going to develop intensively such sports as boxing and baseball, and every exercise that develops the competitive instinct.

Then, too, we are interested in developing singing in the Army. We want to send a singing army to France. There is nothing like singing to maintain the morale of the troops. If you could hear the French regiments as they go along the roads singing, all in tune, you would realize what singing means to them. An American Army heretofore has never been a singing army, and in order to develop



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this very important part of our activity we have put a song leader in each of the large camps of the United States today. As fast as means develop we are going to extend this work all over the United States, and send the song leaders to France with our men.

I have been speaking so far of work inside the camps. Now, the last phase of our work is the work in the communities, because of which we called you here today. I want merely to emphasize what Mr. Willys has already pointed out: That there is no conflict between the work inside the camps and the work in which you are particularly interested in the communities. We have tried to draw, and we intend to draw a very sharp line of distinction between those two branches, so that there will be no conflict whatever. If anybody says to you, as the question has honestly been raised many times so far, "Does not this work you are doing conflict with the Y. M. C. A.?" you can answer that it does not, that it represents a distinct field.

When it came to the organization of this community work, we askt the Playground and Recreation Association of America to assume responsibility for it, just as we

had askt the American Library Association to assume responsibility for libraries inside of camps. I said we did not want to develop any more machinery than we had to, and here was an organization which, thru years of experience, had been doing just the kind of thing we wanted done. Here was an organization which had its own trained community organizers; and it was because this organization was ready for our service that we askt it to assume responsibility for this particular work. I can only emphasize what has already been said, that the Playground and Recreation Association has taken hold of this thing with splendid enthusiasm. I have no hesitation in saying that its activity represents perhaps the most effective single phase of our work today.

We now have our trained community organizers in every community in the United States in the neighborhood of a military camp; and these community organizers are surrounding themselves with local committees because they want to make the communities feel their responsibility for carrying on this very effective work. The United States today is covered with a network of these local committees, each in the vicinity of a military camp.

THE COMING RULERS OF AMERICA

By John N. Willys, Chairman War-Camp Community-Recreation Fund

LET us define clearly why we are together and what we hope will come out of this conference.

Time never was more valuable than now, when America must economize every moment, every ounce of physical and mental energy to supply the extraordinary needs of war. Our presence in this place today must produce definite results if we are to justify, to our country and to ourselves, the use we are making of this time. We know now, as we never knew before, that our hands, our minds, our hearts belong to America—loaned to us mainly for our own uses in peace times, but the loan is now recalled by the Nation in its need.

We know we must win the war. There is no other alternative. We must be free if we are to live. To win the war we must have an unbeatable army and navy. And it is just such a force that we are to have a part in the making. It is with this great matter we have to do today.

We are not askt to provide the guns or the armament for field service. The Government does that. We have to deal with the marvelous, intangible thing called Spirit, which energizes and stimulates men to accomplish the impossible.

The new American Army is brought together as no other army in our history. The unprecedented circumstances in the assembling of the men offers the possibility of this army being the best military force in the world. Here and now we are to resolve that it shall be the finest flower of a century of democracy.

There will be concentrated in ninety-odd camps a million and a quarter of men within a year. *Inside* these camps are organized agencies that are serving the men and the Nation splendidly. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, and the American Library Association have provided for the leisure time of the men while in camps, as it has

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never been done before.

We are brought together for the specific purpose of providing the means of giving the enlisted men, while they are on leave *outside* the camps, as effective and intelligent attention as they are now given inside. In short, we are asked to forge another strong link in the chain of patriotic service that maintains the connection between our boys and normal home life.

Cities Already Organized

In eighty-five of the camp cities, under the authority of the War Department and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities, by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, there has been established a systematic endeavor to supply home hospitality, public interests, legitimate entertainment, healthy athletics, and something of fine idealism to the khaki-clad guests.

All this has been done for a purpose. And that purpose is not mere amusement, nor officious prudishness. Neither does it duplicate the efforts of those other agencies that operate within the camps. It functions in the cities outside the camps.

What is to be done in these cities? It so happens that many of these camp cities are smaller in population than the camps. The adult males in some of these cities number less than ten per cent of the men in camp. The churches, the clubs, the places of amusements, the social and home life of these communities cannot, of themselves, meet the overwhelming demands suddenly made on them. There must be help from the Nation at large.

At Fort Riley it was not unusual for two thousand men to be released from the camp of an evening. Of course, they went to the neighboring towns of Junction City and Manhattan. Yet the combined seating capacity of all the legitimate places of public entertainment could not accommodate one-third that number, even if all the regular customers stayed at home. This incident suggests a multitude of other ways in which the small camp city found itself utterly lacking in the mere physical equipment that is required for normal life in this year of grace 1917.

Normal Life Is Vital

And the point we are driving at is to have the boys find, in the camp cities, the healthy environment they left at home,

If they are church members at home, introduce them to the same church in the camp city; if they play ball at home, afford them a place in a league in the city; if they sing or dance or write or speak, find an outlet for the talent so the natural interests in life will be continued and advanced instead of stopped. *It is only when the stream of Life is dammed up that a break into a new channel occurs.*

It is neither my purpose nor my wish to dwell on the seamy side of the story of camp life in former wars. We know that a terrible wastage of man-power has been caused by preventable disease. You know, without my telling you, of the appalling toll of manhood that immorality takes. With those facts already in our minds, shall we, as Americans, shamefully concede that we lack the energy, the determination, the will to tackle the problem?

I am not discussing the details of the vice problem because I want you to remember—not its sordid horrors, but the *splendid fact that it is being met squarely and, in a very great measure, solved.*

Forward Steps in Training

In speaking of what is being done, let us not fail to accord unstinting appreciation to our Secretary of War, who has taken a stand far in advance of the routine notions of the world. He has the courage and the wisdom to declare that vice shall not be recognized as a legitimate part of camp equipment. In his place of authority and responsibility, he has risen to the full stature of American greatness, and has called upon us to follow. Secretary Daniels has brought into the training of the naval recruits new standards of life and service. It will be years before their full import is understood. And upon us rests the duty of supporting each forward step.

I am convinced that the American people will not let us fail, if we but tell the story to them. There are many misconceptions in the public mind, and we must supplant the error with truth.

First among the errors is the thought that the War-Camp Community-Recreation Fund is only to amuse the enlisted men. We must tell the country that it is not a sentimental fund; it is a war fund, the purpose being not to make life easier, but to surround the soldier with the things that make for 100 per cent efficiency.



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The second error is in thinking that the War-Camp Community-Fund is a duplication of some other effort. That is disposed of by the statement of the official representatives of the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and others with whom we are cooperating.

An Urgent Need and Duty

The third error lies in saying this fund "should not be raised because Congress ought to appropriate the money." It is beside the point for us to criticize Congress. The necessity for immediate action in camp cities precludes any delay until the reconvening of Congress, and the fact that the appropriation was not made at the last session is a closed event. We cannot change history by indulging in present conversation. Nor does criticism of Congress relieve us from our clear duty to our own boys.

The next error, as I see it, is the prevalence of a sporting idea that "boys will be boys," and that our plans, tho well-intentioned, must come to naught because of irrepressible devilry in young men. If people would stop to think for a second, they would realize that they are talking about their own kin, their own flesh and blood.

The boys in camps are *our* boys. They are like us. They came from our homes. Those who survive the war will return to be our neighbors, our brothers and sons. Their ideals will rule America in 1925. Their thoughts, their aims will be the dominant things in our national life five years hence. But today is *our* opportunity. If we mold these coming rulers of America to the inspiring conviction that nothing counts except to make the world safe for democracy, we may rest secure in a future brilliant, prosperous and happy. The glories of Rome will seem petty beside such an America.

Enough has been done in camp cities to prove the efficacy of our plans with the enlisted boys. It will cost about four million dollars for the first year—possibly more. The amount required is only an incident because it is to buy something more precious than money has ever bought before. An organized appeal is being made to nearly three thousand cities that have some commercial or civic organization which might undertake to raise, by subscription, the city quota.

We are forbidden, by age or condition

or status, to go into the trenches in our own bodies, but we are going to the trenches in some fashion—going thru other men who will express or reflect what we value in the Nation's life. Every man and woman is an influence on younger people. Somebody is thinking of America this moment in terms that you suggest. Someone will be fighting in France next spring just as you, in your innermost heart, would wish to fight the battle of democracy. When the battle is won—as it shall be won—the peace that follows will be your peace.

It is folly to talk of the peace "that is to be made." The peace is made now. The conditions of that peace, the character of it, are in the hearts of men now. And it is going to be a fine peace because men are in an heroic mind that will brook no other sort.

Just as America will be the driving force in war next Spring, so she will be a great factor in the making of peace. "The spirit with which the American soldiers appear on the battle fronts of Europe" is to move the foundations of civilization.

Do you recall that dramatic speech of General Pershing at the tomb of Lafayette? "Well, Lafayette, we are here."

Spirit of Service Undying

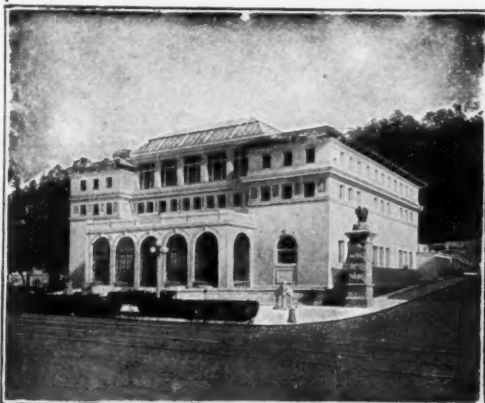
The spirit of service never dies. A century and a third after Lafayette gave America his best, that same Nation, grown great, returns to his beloved France to serve. A century is not long in the history of the world—we must plant now if our children's children are to reap. We are planting—consciously or unconsciously—and they will inexorably reap what is now sown.

America will be known in Europe by the ideals that actuate the men of our army in the trenches. We will be judged thru them. They stand for us in the eye of Europe. They are ours.

A hundred years from now, when America may be in mortal travail, shall the children of that day be enabled to turn back to our record of service to democracy, in the calm certainty that help will be forthcoming? Shall some great French General stand before the tomb of our war President and say, "Well, Wilson, we are here?"

Mr. Lee's article is on page 566.

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FIGHTING WITH THE SPIRIT OF AMERICA

By Joseph Lee, President Playground & Recreation Association of America

ONE or two questions have been asked. You have been asked "Why does the Young Men's Christian Association do this, and why does the Playground and Recreation Association of America do that?" The answer is very clear. The way American people have been thrown into this war has made it necessary to reach out for everything in sight that will help, and the most valuable have been the experts who know particular jobs.

All this army work is, in my opinion, and doubtless in yours, United States work. It should be done by the Government, and eventually will be. The sooner we can just leave our work and say: "You do it; we have done our stunt in showing the way," the better we will be pleased.

Now, there was the Young Men's Christian Association, with a certain technique wonderfully worked out, and tried out in many places. Obviously, they were the people to start the huts inside of the camps, and man them according to schedule plans.

Another need was libraries. We went to the American Library Association. We asked them to do that work, because they understood libraries, and they are doing it.

In Mr. Fosdick's work he has gone to the American Social Hygiene Association because they understood that particular kind of work—I mean Mr. Fosdick's individual work as distinguished from that of the commission as a whole.

The Playground and Recreation Association had been doing a particular kind of stunt. It had the men and the trained force. It had been doing almost the same kind of work as that now being done in the communities outside the camps for the soldiers and sailors. We had the trained workers. The button was pressed and our men were on the ground and at work the first of May.

Soldiers Lost Thru Disease

Now, you workers, in approaching people, particularly business men, will be able to hold their attention if you remind them that a certain army and a certain nation lost more men thru venereal disease in the first eighteen months of war than from the war itself; if you tell them about those poor Canadian boys in a hospital behind barbed wire, men who will never be sol-

diers, who will never fire a shot, who are going to die, who will not get home, whose lives have been sacrificed not to the war, but to this other evil. Say to them that this work is a matter of military necessity; the first military successes of the United States can be won right here on these fields, and you are the fellows who are going to win them!

You have got to root out the evil by planting good in its place. You have got to build up positive good in the hearts of the community and in the hearts of our soldiers at the front. It seems to me that our work is absolutely essential from a purely military point of view, to stop this particular evil which is wasting away whole army corps at a time.

Soldier Needs Change

Now, there are other things, of course. A peculiar nervous condition exists in many camps. When a healthy young man commits suicide there is much in his mind that should not be there. If a football team were sent on to the field in such a mental condition, what would you think of the trainer?

One can not stay in camp all the time. Your soldier must get away from it. He needs a change, a revivifying, a knitting up once more of his natural relations to human kind. He must have it, or he will grow stale and not be a good fighting man. That is an absolute, positive military reason why this work is essential from a purely military point of view.

The social viewpoint, I will not speak of. You all feel it, and it is reason enough if there were no other.

This negative side, absolutely important from a military and other points of view, is not to my mind the biggest side. The biggest side is the positive. These men are representing us on the fighting front, and everybody who knows anything about the college athletics, knows it is the team that has the college inspiration that wins the game. It is the college and not the team that wins the game. And so it is that America will win the war. We must put the spirit of America into these young men's souls, so they will strike with the whole strength of the nation behind them; and that is the job we are trying to do.

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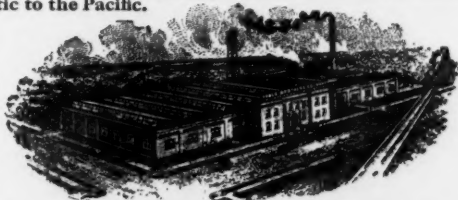
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What the Clubs are Doing

Reports from Correspondents



(Continued from page 540) ican clubs have adopted resolutions calling upon the United States Senate to oust Senator LaFollette "and any others whose conduct has been such as to bring shame and disgrace upon the honor of our nation."

* * *

Public Service Reserve

The Rotary clubs have been notified by the International Secretary that they can secure from his office blanks for application for membership in the United States Public Service Reserve. This reserve is under control of the Department of Labor. It is described as an official national organization of adult males who desire to find their places for effective service to the country in the war emergency and to make it easy for the government to locate them when it needs help from men of their capacities.

The application for membership states: "Whenever the United States Public Service Reserve learns there is a need in public or private employment for service in the national interest of a man of my qualifications, I request it to notify me and thereby afford me an opportunity to assist under the auspices of the Reserve. I make this application because I desire a practical opportunity in this war emergency to contribute personal service by doing work that will aid the general welfare."

Pidgeon Visits Many Clubs

Between 22nd October and 3rd November, International President Pidgeon visited Rotary clubs in the United States.

He left Winnipeg October 22nd and

made his first stop at Lexington, Ky., where he spent all day Wednesday. Thursday and Thursday night he spent in Chattanooga.

From Chattanooga he went to Birmingham, reaching there Friday morning at ten o'clock and remaining until nine o'clock Saturday morning.

From Birmingham he went to Montgomery and spent Saturday and Sunday, leaving Montgomery at 9 o'clock Monday morning for St. Louis. He remained in St. Louis all day Tuesday, leaving Tuesday night for Springfield, Ill.

He spent Wednesday, October 31st, in Springfield and Thursday afternoon and evening in Chicago, leaving Chicago Thursday night for home.

At these cities he was the principle speaker at wonderful Rotary meetings, and his splendid talks won for him the title of "Rotary Philosopher."

* * *

New Committee Appointments

The following additional chairmen of International committees have been appointed recently by President Pidgeon:

1918 Convention Registration Committee: Val B. Mintun, Kansas City, Mo., chairman.

1918 Vocational Section Meeting Committee: A. W. Morse, Kansas City, Mo., chairman.



Members of the Oakland Rotary Club's lady baseball team which defeated the men at the annual picnic in September

STEEL CUPBOARDS

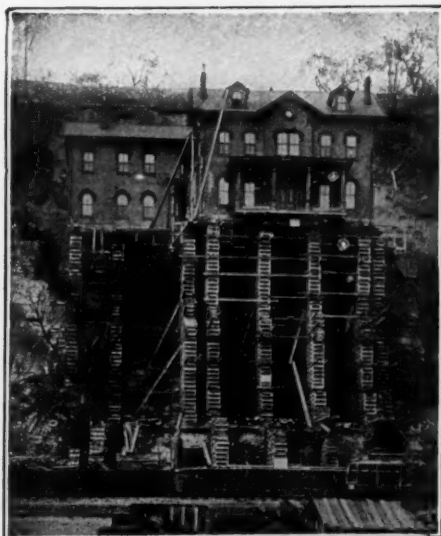


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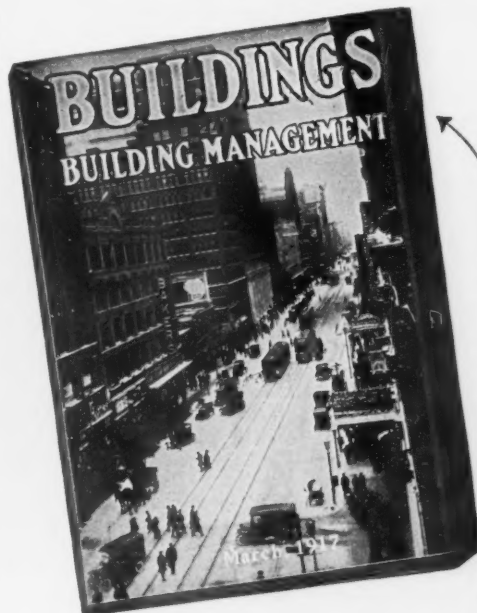


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Akron, Ohio: Having heard of the need of entertainers for the soldiers at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Alabama, the club sent Rotarian J. Cameron McLean, a finisht Scotch singer and actor, who gave two concerts for the boys there in the Y. M. C. A. but at the expense of the Akron club.

* * *

Albany, N. Y.: It is not possible at this time to estimate the amount subscribed by Rotarians to the second Liberty Loan, but at one of the Rotary luncheons \$26,000 was subscribed altho only about 50 per cent of the membership was present. Albany Rotarians were specially active in the campaign and the entire club participated in the clean-up on the closing day. At the luncheon, held 26th October, when Governor Whitman of New York was the guest of honor and members of the Chamber of Commerce were invited to participate, more than \$30,000 of bonds were subscribed for by business men present.

Governor Whitman's visit was to urge Albany to get behind the movement to move the New York State Arsenal from New York City to Albany.

A very interesting talk was made to the club recently by Rev. Geo. Dugan of the fourth Presbyterian Church, member of the Rotary club and chairman of the Appeal Board of the second district in New York in the administration of the draft law. "The result of the operation of this law," said Rotarian Dugan "is going to give the American people the finest body of men ever put on to the field of battle."

In these times the work of the state mounted police is rather closely in touch with war work and the club was greatly interested in a recent talk by Major Geo. F. Chandler, commander of the State Constabulary and former member of the Rotary Club of Kingston.

* * *

Allentown, Pa.: Professor Hyman T. Frueauff of Allentown Rotary has been giving members of the Ambulance Units in the fair grounds at Allentown instruction in German and French, knowledge of both languages being especially valuable in the Ambulance Corps.

* * *

Buffalo, N. Y.: The Rotary club did not appoint any committees to work on the sale of Liberty Bonds, as most of the members were on committees appointed by the Chamber of Commerce. At the club's regular Thursday luncheon, October 25th, two days before the closing of the sale of bonds, it was thought that Rotary should be more in evidence in this sale and a captain was appointed for each Round Table to solicit additional subscriptions. There were over 300 Rotarians present and notwithstanding that practically every member had purchased bonds thru other committees, additional subscriptions were secured at this luncheon amounting to \$403,900.00. Buffalo Rotary is proud of this showing.

* * *

Butte, Mont.: At a farewell luncheon in honor of Rotarian Ralph Scoville just before his departure to enter the Aviation service, the

Rotary club adopted a resolution calling on the United States Congress to take the action necessary to make aliens liable to military service. The club is giving each member departing on national service a gold Rotary charm. The club also endorsed the movement for universal compulsory military training. Forty-two members of the general committee in charge of the campaign to sell the second Liberty Loan bonds were members of the Rotary club.

* * *

Champaign, Ill.: How can we help win the war, has been the dominant question before the Rotary club for some time. When the committee in charge of the second Liberty Bond campaign found the work lagging and only half of Champaign's allotment subscribed, the Rotary club was asked to help. Three hours later fifty Rotarians were present at a special meeting called by President Eisner; teams were organized and pep was put into the campaign so successfully that the total subscriptions at the end of the campaign amounted to more than \$1,000,000, greatly in excess of the city's allotment.

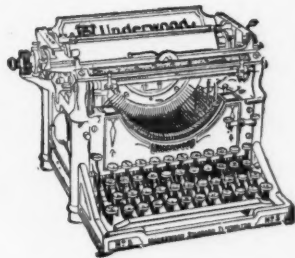
Architect George E. Ramsey and Russel Spaulding, real estate dealer, abandoned their business to enlist in the army. Ed English, the contractor member who built a \$1,000,000 aviation training field for the government, has been made chief purchasing agent for the construction department of the aviation corps. The club is holding these memberships open for the men upon their return. Many members have sons on active military service and a recent meeting of the club was given over to reading of letters from these boys. This is suggested to other clubs as something that may prove of interest and value. Many of the letters indicated the need for some plan to protect the boys from being exploited by people seeking big profits.

At a recent meeting, Dean Davenport of the Illinois College of Agriculture urged business men to make every effort to discuss with the farmers the question of the issues of the war. "The farmer has not had time to read about the issues" said Davenport. "Business men should clear their minds of any misapprehensions which they may have."

* * *

Chattanooga, Tenn.: The Rotary was early in the field in the War-Camp Community-Recreation movement. At the opening of the first Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe—eight miles from the city—in May, the club pledged itself to assist in keeping the camp surroundings morally clean, providing a rest-room for soldiers in the city, to visit the camp frequently, and individual members promised to open their homes on week-ends to as many of the Training Camp men as they could accommodate. These measures have all been carried out, with the result that Chattanooga hospitality is now known and appreciated by all of the units stationed at Fort Oglethorpe. At a luncheon in October the club had the honor of entertaining the colonel and major in command of the second Training Camp, two French officers who are instructors therein, and a commander and a lieutenant commander of the British Navy. The wellbeing of the soldiers is a constant feature of the Chattanooga luncheons, and the club has done much to swing the city into line on

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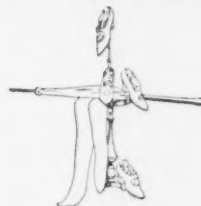
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community recreation work, tho it is only fair to say that in most instances suggestion and a bit of initiative were all that were needed.

* * *

Cleveland, Ohio: The Rotary club in the last week of October harvested its potato crop. Early in the spring they planted three hundred bushels of seed potatoes on ground loaned by the City Ice Company. The crop netted 1,500 bushels. Each member was given half a bushel for himself and the privilege of buying additional potatoes at \$1.50 a bushel. The money raised in this manner will be devoted to charitable purposes. The potatoes unsold were given to local hospitals and charitable institutions.

The Rotary club was very active in other ways in the garden campaign. It had made one thousand signs at a cost of \$400 to be set up at war gardens. Each sign was two feet by eighteen inches with the stars and stripes in colors on a white background and the words "War Garden—Help Guard It" printed in the centre.

Recently the club's enthusiasm for work in connection with training camp recreation was further aroused by a splendid talk by Mr. Hebbard who is in charge of community recreation activities at Camp Sheridan near Montgomery, Ala. The directors are considering plans to enter more fully in a general campaign by Rotary clubs to establish club rooms and other recreation centres for the soldiers.

The Cleveland Rotary Club is proud of the fact that the service flag designed by Rotarian Quesser is rapidly becoming universally adopted.

* * *

Colorado Springs, Colo.: The Rotary club has inaugurated a campaign with the following slogan: "Smokes for the Liberty Lads—pipes, cigarettes, tobacco for the makin's." Barrels appropriately decorated have been placed at a number of places in the city into which the public is requested to deposit smoking material for the Colorado Springs soldiers. The Rotary club will see that the smokes get to the boys.

* * *

Dallas, Tex.: The Rotary club subscribed for \$10,000 worth of the second Liberty Bonds. In addition to this, at a club meeting, Secretary Temple took in more than \$60,000 of subscriptions in about two minutes; these subscriptions were in addition to those previously made by the Rotarians.

* * *

Decatur, Ill.: In October, Decatur Rotarians welcomed back Rotarian E. B. Hitchcock, secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association, who had been for two months in Italy and France, on business. He gave a great talk on the situation in Europe, from a civilian viewpoint, and served to dissipate any belief that this is going to be a short war. His appeal to subscribe for Liberty Bonds, awakened every Rotarian, and practically every man in the club was drafted by the executive committee as a salesman. The club is not trying to usurp the prerogatives of the Association of Commerce, but its members with true Rotarian spirit are lending their efforts to every good movement. Judson Freeman, Boy Scout commissioner, addressed the club recently.

Denison, Tex.: The club has voted to play Big Brother to every soldier called out from Denison and vicinity. The names of two to four soldiers in camp or across the sea have been assigned to each Rotarian. The Big Brother is expected to write to his boys and attend to personal affairs for them, and in every way to be a real friend. The club assumed charge of the second Liberty Bond sale campaign. It has undertaken to provide clothing and books for the children of school age prevented from attending school by misfortune or otherwise; this service will be rendered in an inconspicuous manner thru the cooperation of Rotarian Frank B. Hughes, superintendent of schools. As one result of these activities a great interest is being manifested by the members in the club meetings.

* * *

Easton, Pa.: A prominent part in all patriotic movements has been taken by the Rotary club. Many Rotarians were members of the teams soliciting subscriptions for both issues of the Liberty Bonds. The club organized a procession that escorted the 149th Machine Gun Company to the station when they left for the camp at Minneola; this company was reformed from old Company L of the Pennsylvania National Guard. The Rotarians also march with the city's contingent of selected men when they left for Camp Mead. No meeting of the club is held without starting with the singing of patriotic songs. Two members are on active service—Lieut. E. O. Fitch, Jr., U. S. N. and W. G. Hindman; seven other members have sons on active service. A committee has been appointed to collect books and magazines for the War Camp libraries.

* * *

Elmira, N. Y.: To assist in floating Elmira's allotment of the second issue of Liberty Bonds, Secretary "Bill" Snyder, of the Rotary club, personally got up the largest parade ever seen in Elmira. All the bands in the city and 9,000 school children participated. The event brought many letters to the Elmira papers commending Bill.

* * *

Evansville, Ind.: Rotarians took a leading part in the Second Liberty Loan campaign and it was to a large extent due to their enthusiasm and work that Evansville's quota was greater exceeded and a bond placed with every tenth person in the city.

* * *

Fort Dodge, Iowa: The Rotary club had a full page newspaper display appeal to buy Liberty Bonds in *The Messenger and Chronicle*. The members of the Fort Dodge club subscribed for \$125,450.00 worth of bonds. Their names were signed to the advertisements.

* * *

Gadsden, Ala.: Maj. General W. L. Sibert, native of Gadsden, is an honorary member of Gadsden Rotary. He was elected unanimously at the club luncheon, "Liberty Day," October 24. The luncheon followed a Liberty Loan drive in which seven allied teams went over the top in the morning. Each team accompanied several Boy Scouts and aided the Scouts in winning Liberty Bond medals. More than \$25,000 additional bonds were sold within a few hours. Gadsden Rotary also was active in the sale of the first issue, and has done much



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* * *

Greensburg, Pa.: Early in October, the Rotary club harvested its potato crop. Each member purchased some of the crop, 100 bushels were used for charitable purposes, and there was some left over to sell. The potato crop in this section of Pennsylvania was not as large as expected but the Rotary club venture was as good as the average.

* * *

Indianapolis, Ind.: When Indianapolis came near "falling down" on its quota of the second Liberty Loan, the Indianapolis Rotary Club, in a special meeting Monday, called via special delivery letters sent out on a Sunday, subscribed as individuals (only half the club membership being present) the sum of \$150,000. In addition, at the regular meeting the next day nearly \$100,000 was raised and each man pledged himself as a committee of one to boost the loan. At a third meeting held later in the week the grand total of more than \$355,000 was announced for the Liberty Loan due to the Rotarians' efforts. Before the loan was finally closed Indianapolis Rotary was responsible for sales of nearly \$500,000 of Uncle Sam's war bonds. Henry Barrett Chamberlain of the Chicago Rotary Club, representing the publicity department of the Seventh Federal Reserve District, made an enthusiasm inspiring talk at the first special meeting.

* * *

Knoxville, Tenn.: In October the Rotary club gained additional enthusiasm for the food conservation movement from visits by Governor Rye, State Food Administrator H. A. Morgan, and Rotarian S. W. MacGill of Nashville, campaign director in the state of the National Pledge Card Campaign.

* * *

Lafayette, Ind.: Practically every member of the club did his part in selling the bonds of the second Liberty Loan. Many members spent most of their time in personal solicitation, others by taking page ads in the local newspapers boosting the sale of the bonds. Every member bought at least one bond.

Rotarians are going to do their part in raising this city's proportion of \$2,000 for the War-Camp Community-Recreation Fund. This probably will be done in connection with the Y. M. C. A. fund as it is felt that these two movements are so closely allied that better results can be obtained by this cooperation.

* * *

Little Rock, Ark.: An advertisement is being run daily in the newspaper by the Little Rock club extending an invitation to all visiting Rotarians, especially those in training at Camp Pike, to attend the luncheons of the club, also that any information desired by a Rotarian or a son of a Rotarian will be cheerfully and gladly given. The band of the First Arkansas Regiment was entertained at a recent luncheon.

* * *

Marshalltown, Iowa: Many members of the Rotary club were on the committee in charge of the second Liberty Loan campaign and every member of the club took an active part in the work. President Boardman put thru an idea

that was quite novel and effective. Every evening at 6:30 during the campaign he arranged to have every electric light in the city turned off for two minutes. Statements were published in the afternoon papers calling attention to what was going to happen. Each day this notice took the form of a little reminder to everybody of the need for service in all phases of war activities and urged them to use the time of darkness to think over what they had done and what they might do further.

* * *

Mobile, Ala.: "Buy a Liberty Bond" was the slogan of the Mobile Rotary Club at a recent luncheon and \$37,000 of the bonds were subscribed for. The Rotarians, wearing red, white and blue Liberty caps, and carrying in hand or pinned to their backs, placards, marched thru the First National Bank, then to the Battle House, then to Dauphin, and thru the business district and to the other banks. The parade attracted much attention.

* * *

Nashville, Tenn.: Rotarians in Tennessee are very active in the food pledge card campaign. District Governor Finlay of Chattanooga is a member of the state campaign committee and has charge of the campaign in his own state. Rotarian S. W. MacGill of Nashville is the national campaign director for Tennessee. Rotarian W. O. Tirrill has charge of the campaign in Nashville. Rotarian I. L. Graves heads the campaign in Knoxville. All of the Rotary clubs in the state are taking an active part in the work.

* * *

New Orleans, La.: The club was very much impressed at a recent luncheon by the talk made by John M. Parker, State Food Administrator, who urged two meatless days a week in the city, stating that there is plenty of fish and game in the country and that no one would suffer by going without meat for two days a week. He said that if the entire country would adopt the extra meatless day, it would mean a saving of two billion pounds of meat in a year.

President Moore was authorized to name a committee of fifty Rotarians to give ten days of their time to a house-to-house canvass for subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan. This action was taken unanimously at a meeting of the club addressed by Wesley Frost, U. S. Consul at Queenstown, Ireland.

* * *

Oakland, Calif.: Oakland Rotary has been doing its bit to help Uncle Sam with his big war task. Members have joined the army, become workers at the Y. M. C. A. army posts, have given their money and their work in various tasks and have exemplified the spirit of patriotism. It is felt that probably the influence of Rotary upon Past President Albert E. Carter made it easier for him to give up a growing law practice and take charge of the welfare work at Camp Lewis in Washington. He is working fifteen hours a day at his new task and is getting splendid assistance from the Rotary clubs of Seattle and Tacoma.

The address by James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, delivered under the auspices of the Oakland Rotary Club was an influential factor in further developing the patriotic spirit of Oakland. This meeting was

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* * *

Pine Bluff, Ark.: Rotarians cooperated with the Chamber of Commerce and Clearing House committees in the second Liberty Loan campaign and greatly helped to put thru a big parade culminating in a patriotic meeting at which more than \$50,000 worth of bonds were subscribed. United States Senator Joe Robinson, Brigadier-General Davis and others who were the speakers at this meeting were guests at the Rotary club luncheon before the parade. An idea conceived by Rotarian Frank Franey resulted in the raising of \$127 for the Soldiers' Tobacco Fund. This money was contributed during the parade, being thrown into two flags which the Rotarians held. Every member of the club subscribed for Liberty Bonds in amounts ranging from \$25,000 down. Rotarian Sol Klarberg has been placed in charge of a movement to raise and equip a troop of Boy Scouts.

* * *

Racine, Wis.: The Rotary Club of Racine paid for a full page display advertisement in *The Racine Journal-News* appealing to everyone to buy Liberty Bonds.

* * *

Salt Lake City, Utah: Activities of the club during the greater part of the month were devoted largely to advancing the sales of the second issue of Liberty Bonds. The club members made quite a remarkable record in this work, the total subscribed thru their efforts amounting to a total of \$411,100.00. Father and Son Night, which was held on October 2d, was devoted almost entirely to this work, and the sons were as active as the fathers in securing subscriptions.

Fred G. Redman is the only member of the Salt Lake Club who has so far enlisted in the Government service. He showed exceptional patriotism and persistence in securing an appointment in the American field service. He was refused in several branches of the service on account of his being under weight, but was finally allowed to go, after paying his own way to France and buying his own outfit. He sailed October 20th. He was a visitor at the New York Rotary Club on the day before sailing, when, it was reported, he received quite a novation.

* * *

Seattle, Wash.: Secretary Monson reports: The Seattle club is doing a great deal of quiet but effective work in the aid of a number of meritorious activities. We have just finished financing the Boy Scouts for another year, raising \$9,000 in a week's campaign. We have been instrumental in placing many boys on the farms during harvest, working with the Washington Harvester League. We aided materially in financing our local Chamber of Commerce early this summer. The entire Rotary club belongs to the Red Cross. We worked on the first Liberty Loan and lined up for the second in October.

* * *

Selma, Ala.: Members of the Rotary club

have volunteered for work at the training camp at Montgomery, fifty miles from Selma, in connection with the camp activities of the Y. M. C. A. The Men's Bible Class Federation of Selma has undertaken to send twelve members to the camp to work under the direction of the army Y. M. C. A. More than fifty men have volunteered for this service and half of them are Rotarians. There are some 30,000 Ohio troops stationed at this camp.

Rotarian Bob Mangum was chairman of the committee in charge of the second Liberty Loan campaign and every member of the club took an active part in the work. The club, by unanimous rising vote, pledged support to the committee and carried out the spirit of the resolution with enthusiasm.

* * *

Sunbury, Pa.: The club assumed the responsibility for raising Sunbury's \$700 quota for the War Library fund. The campaign was planned to raise the amount in small subscriptions from a large number. Few large contributions were included in the nearly \$800 raised. Including this fund, the Rotary club has been instrumental in raising nearly \$10,000 in eight months for charitable and war purposes. The club took an active part in the second Liberty Loan campaign.

* * *

Tampa, Fla.: More than 5,000 people participated in Tampa's goodbye to the soldiers leaving for the various camps. The demonstration was held at Plant Field and each man was given a "comfort bag" prepared by the women of the city. The address of the occasion was made by Edwin D. Lambright, president of the Rotary Club, who aroused the crowd and the soldiers to great enthusiasm.

* * *

Texarkana, Texas-Ark.: Rotarian F. W. Offenhauser is chairman for the Texarkana district of the Arkansas Library War Council. He has raised funds in excess of the allotment for this district. President B. H. Kuhl was chairman for Miller County, Arkansas, of the second Liberty Bond campaign.

* * *

Utica, N. Y.: The menu at Utica Rotary's annual Ladies Night was a war menu, being marked by an absence of meat and wheat. The club took this means of boosting food conservation. Miss Adele Koch gave an interesting fifteen-minute talk on the subject. At her suggestion the menu was prepared. The club is cooperating with the Utica Food Conservation Agency.

* * *

Wheeling, W. Va.: The Rotary club's subscription to the second Liberty Loan amounted to nearly \$60,000. The Four-Minute-Men of the club did splendid work for the loan. During the last week they were on duty at the moving picture theatres every night. The quota for Wheeling and Ohio county, amounting to \$4,000,000, was greatly over-subscribed, the total subscription amounting to \$6,700,000.

Additional News items of Club Activities appear on the following pages



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Albuquerque, N. M.: Due to the efforts of the Albuquerque Rotary Club, which got behind the movement, Albuquerque is another city to join the ranks of those municipalities governed by a commission with a City Manager in charge of the conduct of business of the town.

* * *

Butte, Mont.: One hundred and forty boy scouts were guests of the Rotary club one afternoon recently. The boys were taken out into the country where there was a sport program, addresses by Rotarians, and refreshments.

* * *

Chattanooga, Tenn.: The recent street car strike in Chattanooga, which was the bitterest in the history of the community and which lasted for thirty days, was brought to an end thru the efforts of the Rotary club. This has done more to establish Rotary here in Chattanooga as the leading organization than anything else.

* * *

Clarksburg, W. Va.: Clarksburg Rotary started and put thru a campaign last spring, with the cooperation of other civic organizations, to raise \$7,500 for three years of Boy Scout organization work but instead raised \$17,500, establishing a new record for such subscriptions, in proportion to her population.

Clarksburg Rotary at its Thanksgiving Dinner a year ago inaugurated a movement for a Greater Clarksburg, with 35,000 population and a new commission government charter; succeeded in interesting the mayors and councilmen of the five municipalities and other unincorporated territory comprising Greater Clarksburg; organized them for the drafting of such a charter; and is now actively engaged in a pre-election campaign to secure the adoption of this charter. This will make Clarksburg one of the largest cities in West Virginia, and still leave out a good part of her industrial district.

* * *

Fort Wayne, Ind.: In common with all northern cities, Fort Wayne, with its varied industrial interests and the cessation of immigration, has found a growth in its negro population. With a keen eye, Rotarian Dr. L. Park Drayer, secretary of the board of health, foresaw a troublesome civic problem, and the Rotary club, supporting a committee headed by Dr. Drayer, will give its attention to the proper housing of the colored people and will assist them in adjusting themselves to conditions in an orderly northern town. In this way a situation which has not yet reached the proportions of a problem has been taken well in hand. No northern city is without a similar condition, and the prompt action of the Fort Wayne club is a suggestion for action on the part of other wide-awake organizations.

* * *

Grand Rapids, Mich.: Thru the initiative and at the expense of the Rotary Club, Allen D. Albert was brought to Grand Rapids to make a week's economic and industrial survey of the

city. He made numerous talks before various organizations. The week ended with a mass meeting, attended by more than 600 representative citizens and their wives, many of them leaders in welfare work, address by Albert. At the conclusion of his inspirational talk, he presented ten concise practical recommendations which, the Rotarians believe, will form the basis for action by the Rotary club and other organizations for the betterment of the city.

The club presented a beautiful silk American flag to the Grand Rapids battalion of the state troops, before their departure for Waco.

* * *

Independence, Kans.: The Rotary club has started a Big Brother movement in their club by having forty-seven boys between the ages of 12 and 16 as guests at a recent meeting. The boys, both young and old, had a great time. Each man introduced his boy, telling all about him, and in turn the boy introduced his Big Brother telling what he knew about him.

* * *

Kalamazoo, Mich.: The articles in THE ROTARIAN about work among the boys have particularly attracted the attention of Rotarian Edward B. Desenberg, who has been interested for some time in work on behalf of children, especially poor and under-nourished children who need the open air. In 1916 he raised a fund of \$5,000 made up of local contributions to build a permanent vacation camp for needy boys and girls. The Rotary club helped him put this over. In describing this work, Rotarian Desenberg says:

"The camp is located on the shore of Pretty Lake. Its first year saw 25 happy little ones enjoying the outdoor life, plus good food, for a period of six weeks. This year 34 children per week were housed and cared for, during eleven weeks of the entire vacation period, making a total of 374 kiddies taken in hand. A matron, an assistant and a kindergarten supervisor provided good food, happiness and comfort to the little ones. An aggregate gain of 214 pounds is of record and individual gains as high as eleven pounds were reached.

"The camp is provided with a complete water pressure system, Delco lighting system, toilets, lavatories and showers for both girls and boys. Septic tank drainage is also installed, thus providing sanitary surroundings. Three thousand and twenty-five quarts of pasteurized milk were brought to the camp daily and the children had all they wanted to eat, plus good milk to drink, three times a day. The camp is one with a personal touch, and in this differs from camps of a similar nature. I give my entire time to the work, providing the funds and provision for the same. The budget is secured locally."

* * *

Meridian, Miss.: The Rotary club took a part in the Mississippi-Alabama Fair with a program about as follows: The procession was headed by the Boy Scouts of the city, bearing

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the Rotary flag as well as the Stars and Stripes and following that was a funeral cortege for "Mr. Knocker." The obsequies took place in front of the grandstand at the Fair grounds and after the burial of Mr. Knocker there was a resurrection in the person of "Mr. Booster" who made an optimistic talk on the objects of Rotary. Luncheon was had with one of the ladies' organizations, the Kings Daughters.

* * *

Quincy, Ill.: A shelter house in South Park has been formally opened and the Rotary club has another good mark to its credit. The Rotarians started the movement to have this house built and secured the cooperation of the Boulevard and Park Association and the city generally.

* * *

Superior, Wis.: The club's Committee on Work Among the Boys is very busy devising a plan by which the new state law compelling children under 17 years of age to attend continuation schools a certain number of hours each week may be enforced without working hardships upon boys who have to work. In cooperation with the school authorities an effort will be made to have the continuation school classes conducted at such hours as will allow boys who have to work an opportunity to get away from their labors without impairing their value to their employers so that they may continue to hold their positions and at the same time do the required school work.

The committee also has started work to organize a Boys' Band. It is the plan of the Rotarians to purchase all the equipment necessary.

* * *

Toledo, Ohio: The club has appointed a committee on Work Among the Boys, the chairman of which is Charles Hartmann, law partner of Frank Mulholland. This committee will get

busy at once in the Juvenile Court to have all the boys brought into court paroled to them.

* * *

Wheeling, W. Va.: The Wheeling Club put the Boy Scout movement in Wheeling on a sound and substantial basis in a remarkable two-and-half day campaign the middle of October. Capt. H. M. Butler, National Field Commissioner, laid the plan for the proposition before the club some weeks ago and asked the Rotarians to put it over. The appeal struck a responsive chord. The Rotarians said they would do it and they did with customary Rotary thoroughness.

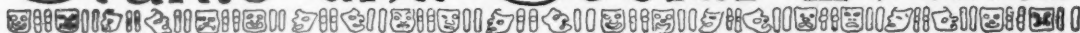
The sum needed for three years' work was fixed at \$12,000, but the Rotarians went "over the top" with more than \$21,000 and belated subscriptions still are coming in.

The committee in charge was headed by Walter P. Stewart, who for years has been an enthusiastic believer in the scout movement and has acted as Scoutmaster for the six troops in Wheeling. He had eight able assistants. Twenty-seven teams were formed, with 23 "Rotes" as captains and 56 of the 126 members out of the club. In spite of the Liberty Loan campaign and several others engrossing the attention of the public the work was done in whirlwind fashion, the people realizing that the Boy Scout movement was as vital and important in war times as any other and deserving of hearty support.

After the fund had been raised, the leaders secured the services of Henry O. Portz, a graduate of Columbia, as Scout Executive and he has already 16 troops in process of organization and is expected to organize not less than 50.

The Scout movement, much needed in this industrial community, is now on a firm basis, thanks to the patriotic public spirit and vision of Rotary and Wheeling is certain to reap large dividends in finer boys and consequently bigger and better men.

"Stunts" and Social Events



Akron, Ohio: Akron believes if the war is to be fought and won the people must live naturally. This may not be done without a reasonable amount of the usual joy. Hence the "gift night" on the last Monday of October, with District Governor and Mrs. Kelsey as the guests of honor. It was a dinner dance at the new and splendid Firestone Clubhouse. Two hundred and twenty-four were present, including upwards of one hundred ladies. Each received twelve gifts, and fifty-two grand prizes were drawn for, put up by as many members of the club.

* * *

Honolulu, T. H.: The Honolulu Rotary Club has tried out with great success a stunt which may prove of value to the other clubs.

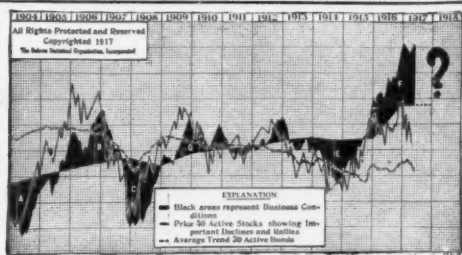
A box is provided in which are the names of all members written on slips of paper. At each meeting two men are drafted for service at the following meeting. The first man drafted has to give a three minute talk, preferably on his own business. The second man must bring the speaker a gift of some sort, preferably something typical of his business. The particular value

of the stunt is that it has helped the men to learn how to talk on their feet and maintains a keen interest in the coming meetings as each member is curious to know who will be drafted for the next meeting.

District Governor Dewey Powell of Stockton visited the club recently and made a wonderfully pleasing impression. It is felt that his visit will go a long way towards stimulating and arousing the right Rotary spirit. The club looks forward with pleasure to a visit from the district governor at least once every year.

* * *

Oakland, Calif.: The unforgettable feature of the third annual picnic of the Rotary Club of Oakland, known as the Cincip Nairator, was the crushing defeat administered by the ladies' ball team to the pickt team of men. The ladies shut the men out. The men afterwards excused their defeat by saying that there were twelve members on the girls' team and that they couldn't keep their minds on the game or their eyes on the ball because they were so busy watching their beautiful opponents. Of course, there are some



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who blame the umpire but that doesn't worry Ed Whittenburg, because he knows he is immense. Three innings were misplayed and then the game broke up because somebody suggested that it should be called on account of hunger. The picnic was a great success.

During the past few months there has been worked out an idea for the introduction of new members and the promotion of fellowship among all. It has been productive of some good results that were at first unforeseen.

Upon a man's election to membership, a guardian is appointed for him by the president, the name of both member and guardian being announced at the regular luncheon. During the ensuing week it is the duty of the guardian to call upon his ward at his place of business, and secure facts of interest to be used in introducing him at the next meeting. It is the further duty of the guardian to escort his ward to the next four meetings and see that he gets acquainted with the members of the club.

Since this system was inaugurated President Meredith has found it feasible occasionally to devote the entire program to introductions and short talks by members, and everyone seems to get more enjoyment from these meetings than they frequently do from the more formal ones supplied with outside talent. This is only another proof that "Rotary works."

Terre Haute, Ind.: At a recent luncheon, District Governor Rennick was the guest of honor. There were present 86 ladies. The first stunt introduced Rotarian Sparks all bandaged up to represent President McKeen who was recently in an automobile accident. While Rotarian Sparks was in the midst of his clever impersonation, he walked Mr. McKeen himself to demand an explanation from "the imposter." Governor Rennick of Peoria was the orator of the night and delivered an inspiring address that was full of pep and patriotism. At the end

of the four course dinner, Mrs. A. W. Zinsz drew the lucky number entitling her to a \$50 Liberty Bond.

* * *

Vancouver, B. C.: Success attended the efforts of the Vancouver Rotary Club at its second annual flower show in the ball room of the Hotel Vancouver when about 150 members with their wives and sweethearts admired an exquisite display of flowers and enjoyed an excellent musical program. Exhibitors were scarce, but President Olson, who is one of the most ardent amateur gardeners in the city, more than made up for any deficiency in this respect as he displayed flowers which would be a credit to professional growers. The flowers later were taken to the tubercular ward of the General Hospital.

* * *

Washington, D. C.: The Rotarians of Washington were the guests, recently, of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Hathaway at their old colonial mansion, St. Mary's. The road gave the visitors the first inkling that novelty would be the order of the day, the trees being posted with signs, comical and unique, and a strict interpretation of their wording would as likely or not land you in a corn field. From the moment the guests unloaded from their cars and grasped the hand of their waiting host, they knew they were "at home" with a royal good time ahead of them. While the guests were assembling a string band of fifteen negroes enlivening the occasion with old-time melodies and buck and wing dancers added to the general merriment. An oyster roast was on the program and everybody loaded into ox carts and drove to the shore of the river where the carts were lined up for a photo. On returning the guests were met by Mrs. Hathaway who invited them to a bounteous repast on the shady lawn. Passing the basket ball around a huge circle with a fine of ten cents for every miss netted a neat sum for the Red Cross.

Miscellaneous Club Affairs

Clarksburg, W. Va.: Clarksburg Rotary has been working on the organization of a Rotary Club in Fairmont, W. Va., our twin sister of the Upper Monongahela Valley, for the past year or more, and hopes soon to see a club well under way there.

* * *

Decatur, Ind.: On August 28th, the Rotarians had as a distinguished guest E. B. Bryan, president of Indiana State University. A banquet at the Murray Hotel was given in his honor. He gave an excellent address on Mark Twain.

* * *

Galesburg, Ill.: Inter-city fellowship was given a rousing good boost at Galesburg in October, when the Rotarians entertained visitors from Kewanee, Rock Island and Moline. Quincy was invited, too, but its delegation did not arrive. The Soangetaha Country Club was turned over to the Rotarians for the afternoon and evening. In the afternoon there was golf, trap shooting, tennis, baseball, and horseshoe

pitching. Then came a chicken dinner, music and speeches.

* * *

Greensburg, Pa.: President Lane and Secretary Rohacek attended the conference of presidents and secretaries of the clubs in Rotary District No. 3 held at Harrisburg in October. They brought back many valuable suggestions.

* * *

Havana, Cuba: More than 100 invited guests joined El Club Rotario de la Habana at a banquet in October to celebrate one of Cuba's three national holidays. Because it was a special event, extra efforts were made to have the affair impressive. The cost was \$12 a cover.

* * *

Kansas City, Mo.: A definite program for the club activities for the year proposed by Vice-President John Prince was unanimously agreed to by the members of the board of directors and has been placed before the club for its consideration. The program provides the following:

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1st: The efforts of the club within itself shall be directed toward increasing acquaintanceship and the spirit of fellowship among the members and the assimilation of new members so that all members may receive the maximum benefit from Rotary.

2nd: The efforts of the club as a part of the International Association shall, in support of the convention committee, be directed toward holding a most successful convention.

3rd: The efforts of the club in the community shall be to support any progressive and constructive program of the Chamber of Commerce.

4th: The efforts of the club as a part of the 11th Rotary District shall be principally directed toward the bettering of conditions in this city and district and in full support of the work of the training camp activities commission, both in raising funds and in support of the work that follows, this having received the endorsement of the International and district officers of Rotary.

* * *

The Convention committee has opened temporary offices in the American Bank Bldg. The committee has already collected about \$6,500 of the subscriptions for the convention fund and has purchased \$5,000 worth of the Liberty Bonds. The committee has guaranteed to the club that its members will stand any loss should the bonds be selling for less than par when the time comes to dispose of them next spring.

* * *

Nashville, Tenn.: The Club has arranged with the Nashville Y. M. C. A. to have the Association physical director give the Rotarians 15 minutes of calisthenic drill and set-up exercises, just prior to the regular weekly lunches.

* * *

New Orleans, La.: The Rotary club closes, December 15th, an attendance contest participated in by fourteen teams, each described by the name of some college or university. The first prize will be a silver pitcher donated by President Moore. The booby prize will be a coffin in which the captain of the team of dead ones may repose.

* * *

Roanoke, Va.: Last February the Roanoke Rotarians initiated the Lynchburg boys into the glories and beauties of Rotary. In October the Lynchburg Rotarians came over to visit their god-fathers. About forty visitors were met by some sixty local Rotarians, and all bundled into automobiles for a trip to Hollins College, six miles out. Joe Turner, chairman of the entertainment committee, also farmer at Hollins, generally is able to get the Hollins girls to help him out with some graceful form of entertainment. When the party rode into the large quadrangle not a girl was visible, greatly to their surprise. As they walked about admiring the buildings, a bell tolled and girls came from everywhere, in sweaters of every color, and gave a regular rainbow welcome. They sang and danced and renewed old acquaintances. Then back to town for the dinner which was enlivened by stunts, made valuable by speeches, and warm with fellowship. During the evening the Roanoke club presented to its three past presidents, Dave Sites, Garrett Gooch and Edwin Michael, silver medallions mounted on mahogany.

St. Joseph, Mo.: At an evening dinner in October this club entertained Past International President Allen D. Albert. About 175 members and wives were present. Every lady received a prize and it was indeed a happy occasion. President Charles Waddles was at his best as toastmaster and the guest of honor never made a better speech in all his life. St. Joseph has 110 members of Rotary and their kindly, friendly consideration for each other is an outstanding characteristic.

* * *

Salt Lake City, Utah: The club has adopted the plan of having one of the past presidents preside at the luncheon meetings. It is an interesting innovation. Annual Ladies' Night was to be celebrated December 4th.

* * *

Selma, Ala.: One of the most interesting meetings of the Selma club was held recently when each member was requested to invite a friend from the country. The attendance was unusually good and the program was arranged to show non-Rotarians how the Rotary club works and what its principles and purposes are. It was carried out in splendid style. The meeting developed into a patriotic affair.

* * *

Springfield, Ill.: International President Pidgeon made a wonderful talk on Rotary ideals and their application at a joint meeting of all of the Illinois Rotary clubs held in Springfield, October 31st. There were more than three hundred Rotarians present, representing most of the clubs in the state.

District Governor Rennick of Peoria, International Secretary Perry, and Richard Yates, former governor of the State of Illinois, were the other speakers. During the serving of the dinner short stunts were put on by many of the clubs which introduced a wide range of talent.

Former Governor Yates welcomed the visitors. Secretary Perry's contribution to the evening's entertainment was the reading of a letter just received by him from Major General Pershing, expressing his pleasure at the receipt of a notification from Headquarters that he was a member of the International Association because of his membership in the Rotary Club of San Antonio, and stating his admiration for the great work that Rotarians were doing and his confidence that they could do much greater work.

District Governor Rennick was asked by Dr. Frazee, president of the Springfield club, to introduce President Pidgeon, and more than upheld his reputation of being a most pleasing talker.

President Pidgeon's talk, which lasted almost an hour, was listened to with the closest attention and when he finished, every one, as if moved by a common impulse, leapt to his feet cheering.

Prior to the dinner, Governor Rennick held a conference of the presidents of the Illinois clubs to discuss problems connected with Rotary in the state.

* * *

Texarkana, Texas-Ark.: Rotarian S. C. Nancarrow has been selected as chairman for the Cooperage Section at the Kansas City convention. The club is duly appreciative of this recognition of one of its most loyal members.

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Wheeling, W. Va.: District Governor Kelsey was a guest of the club at a dinner meeting 30th

October attended by 125 members and ladies. Kelsey gave one of his splendid talks which made a deep impression. W. D. Gilbert, shoe member, has left to join an Ambulance corps in Philadelphia. The club presented him with a handsome wrist watch before his departure.

CLUB NEWS ITEMS RECEIVED TO LATE TOO CLASSIFY

Bay City, Mich.: Bay City Rotarians made a wonderful showing in the Second Liberty Bond Campaign. Every office in the Bay County Committee was held by a Rotarian with the exception of the General Chairman. The Rotarians themselves subscribed to more than \$1,000,000 of the total allotment of \$2,500,000 which is going some for an organization of only 59 members.

Berkeley, Calif.: Berkeley Rotarians took an active part in combing the city for subscriptions for the Second Liberty Bond campaign which resulted in her quota being oversubscribed nearly \$400,000.

Columbus, Ohio: Columbus Rotary was honored by installing the new Rotary Club of Chillicothe. Immediate Past President Pembroke was delegated by Governor Kelsey to organize the club and two hundred Columbus Rotarians went to Chillicothe to assist in the installation after which an inspection was made of Camp Sherman and a Rotary dinner in the evening was enjoyed in the Camp.

Thru the efforts of the Columbus Rotarians in a recent Y. M. C. A. campaign fund, Columbus raised \$250,000.

The Santa Claus Club, made up of Rotarians, are working on the Christmas baskets for the city's poor families and children. They are also planning to take care of the Christmas packages of the soldiers from their district.

Toronto, Ont.: Without the blare of trumpets or the clashing of cymbals, a mighty army of noble and self-sacrificing young women have, during the past few years, demonstrated by their assiduous attention to the multitudinous demands of hospital work, that women and women only, can fill that walk of life that calls for the best God has given us.

It was because of the full recognition of this fact that the Rotary Club of Toronto, when called upon by Lieut. Col. Noel Marshall, representing the British Red Cross, to conduct the campaign for further funds, consented to do so. As there were but ten days in which to complete the necessary arrangements, steps were immediately taken to make a thoro canvass of the city. The club undertook to look after the contributions from employes in offices and manufacturing plants, while other organizations looked after the manufacturers, financial institutions, school children, and churches.

Sixteen Rotary teams, each composed of sixteen men, divided the city into sections, and after three days' work were able to announce a collection of practically \$95,000—an enormous sum when one considers that the big majority of the givings ranged from 10 cents to \$2.

Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-four offices and factories were called on, representing over 20,000 individual subscriptions.

Indianapolis, Ind.: The Rotary club enthusiastically endorsed the project and pledged its support in the raising of the \$200,000 quota for Indiana, \$40,000 of which is to be procured in Indianapolis, for the War-Camp Community-Recreation fund. Teams have been appointed and the campaign begun. The response of the Indianapolis club was instantaneous and the membership of three hundred leading business men is preparing to deliver the Indianapolis quota strictly on time.

Louisville, Ky.: The Rotary club is raising a fund with which to purchase a volley ball outfit for every company at Camp Taylor. The club will soon pull off "Funday." There will be nothing but fun and the committee says no stunt ever heard of before will be sprung on the unsuspecting members.

St. Louis, Mo.: During the past month the Rotary Club has been honored by the presence of three International officers: President Pidgeon, Vice-President McDowell and Governor Dawson. The club is making plans to help raise the St. Louis quota of \$100,000 for War Camp Activities and Recreation Fund.

Oklmulgee, Okla.: A pile of magazines and books four feet high by seven feet square were gathered by a committee of Okmulgee Rotary. The books include numbers of nearly every magazine published, numerous trade journals, and a very respectable number of the best books of all descriptions, fiction, historical, scientific, and others. The books are being shipped to the Okmulgee boys in Camp Travis, Camp Bowie and at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs. The Frisco railroad will carry the books to the camp free of charge.

Indianapolis, Ind.: Uncle Charley Woodward, the "oldest Rotarian in the world," celebrated another birthday on the 3d of November, when he was ninety-six years old. He hopes to attend the 1918 Rotary convention at Kansas City; he has attended those held at Houston, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and Atlanta, and he doesn't want to miss one.

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